

THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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tising.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Movement Against Gambling—Gov. Haskell Indicted for Fraud—Big Fleet on Its Way Home—Tornadoes Kill a Score.

RACE GAMBLING STOPPED:—The California legislature is now at work on legislation which will put a stop to gambling on horse races in that state. This is about the last state to get in line, and when these laws have gone thru there will be practically no place in the country where race track gambling can be carried on in the old way. Kentucky allows a certain kind of betting, but the old fashioned, crooked methods have almost been driven out. It seems likely that there will be very little horse racing in this country in the next few years.

GOV. HASKELL INDICTED:—The charges against Gov. Haskell, Bryan's close friend, which were so vehemently denied during the campaign, evidently had some backing to them, for Haskell has been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for frauds in connection with government lands.

BIG FLEET STARTS HOME:—The great battleship fleet of the United States, which has been almost around the world, is now on the last part of the trip. It has left Gibraltar, at the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, and is steaming for Hampton Roads, from which it started. It will be home in a few days. Each ship as she sails has a long pennant fastened to her mainmast. It is the custom, when a warship has been on a foreign voyage, and starts home, to have her carry at the mast head a pennant, or flag, which is one foot long for every day that the ship has been away from home. These ships all have such long flags, and it will be most interesting to see them come into the harbor with the long streamers floating behind. Sometimes the ships have such long flags that the sailors fasten little balloons to the end to keep it out of the water.

TORNADO KILLS SCORE:—A series of small storms and cyclones swept the south from Tennessee to Texas last Friday, and resulted in the loss of about twenty lives and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property.

WEST INSULTING JAPANESE:—The Western states seem determined to bring on a war with Japan if possible. Nevada and California have both passed laws which are not only unjust in principle, but which are insulting and which, since the recent agreement to keep Japs out of this country, are not at all needed. There are a good many reasons for hostility between the races, but in the present circumstances there is no need for any of the laws suggested, and they only embarrass the government in trying to keep peace in a very delicate situation. It is comforting to think that in case of a war, it is California that would get the first invasion, and would suffer the most.

SEVENTEEN KILLED IN MINE:—An explosion in a coal mine at Birmingham, Ala., last week, resulted in the deaths of seventeen men. The number of such accidents has been increasing rapidly in the last year or two, and America now kills about three times as many miners as any other mining country.

DRYS WIN AGAIN:—Gov. Patterson's second attempt to stop the temperance legislation in Tennessee has resulted in his being run over again. He vetoed the bill to prohibit the manufacture of liquor in the state, and has now had the mortification of seeing it passed over his veto.

ALL WELL AT PANAMA:—President Taft, who has been investigating the stories that there was something wrong at Panama, has reported that everything is all right there, and he is perfectly satisfied with the progress of the work.

RUMOR ABOUT ROOSEVELT:—A report got loose this last week that in case of a war with Japan Mr. Roosevelt would enter Pres. Taft's cabinet as Secretary of War. That rumor can be taken for just what you think it is worth.

CAN PROLONG LIFE:—At a meeting of insurance men in New York eminent doctors who were present urged the insurance companies to spend money to educate people as to how to keep well, and declared that if everybody did the things which modern science has taught life would be increased by fifteen years. This would not only be pleasant for the people that lived that much longer, but it would increase the average earning capacity of people, and also save money on insurance.



IN WASHINGTON

Japanese Legislation in West Worries
Washington—Fight to Weaken Pure
Food Law—War on Trusts in Critical Stage.

Washington, D. C.
February 8, '09.

America's attitude toward Japan is the burning question in Washington. On Thursday afternoon just as President and Mrs. Roosevelt were about to enter their carriage for an afternoon drive a telegram was brought to the President stating that the California House had passed the anti-Japanese bill. Immediately Mr. Roosevelt called in Secretary of State Bacon, and began a second series of dispatches to the California authorities warning them against such a course of action. The Nevada Senators, Nixon and Newlands, gently but firmly informed the President that he does not understand the situation on the Pacific coast. Senator Perkins of California left his place in the Roosevelt ranks and declared that he would stick by his people.

In spite of the efforts of those who want to avoid offending the touchy island kingdom the Californians appear to be determined that their children shall not be taught in the same schools with Japanese. Saturday night Representative McKinley risked his future, which amounts to a good deal, in delivering a speech to the effect that the Japanese threaten the American ways of living. Washington is inclined to believe that the selfish rallying cry of "America for Americans" will win the day in the West, tho we welcome worse immigrants from Europe.

It is not believed that Japan can afford to go to war with the United States or will dare to try it so the anti-Japanese party think that any

(Continued on fourth page)

THE LESSON OF LINCOLN.

The whole American nation is celebrating just now the hundredth birthday of that great leader and statesman who, under God, was the means of preserving us as a nation in the most trying crisis in our history. Every where, in gatherings of all kinds, with song and speech and prayer, the nation is honoring the memory of Abraham Lincoln, and glorying in his greatness. And nowhere is this done with so good a right as here, among the people from whom he sprung, and of whom he was the best representative. Kentucky shares greatly in his honor, and is justly proud of having given him birth. And his people, the sons of Kentucky, are fairly proud of their kinship with him.

The greatness of Lincoln is of the kind that will live forever, not so much for the things he did, as because of the man he was. The effect of his work may be covered by the changes of civilization, but his character can never be effaced, and he will continue to be an inspiration and a guide to the aspiring and patriotic youth of his nation.

It sometimes seems that in looking at the lives of so-called great men we are bound to admit that they showed little of what are called the Christian virtues—their greatness came not from their goodness, but from brilliant genius in statesmanship or on the field of battle, and many blots on their characters have to be explained or overlooked. And often, when we turn from the contemplation of some such brilliant genius, we feel glad that his day is over and that we were not called on to pay part of the terrible price of his fame.

But it is never so with Lincoln. There is a constant inspiration and help in his memory. We should be glad to have him at the helm of our state today. His work was done, not at others cost, but for their benefit.

Perhaps the greatest inspiration that a young man can draw from the life of Lincoln is this:—He became great thru having more than others, qualities the germs of which are in every human soul. Each of us has in him the possibility of such greatness as Lincoln's. In the praises of him we never read of his brilliant intellect, or his great powers of work, or his military genius, but rather of virtues which we all can have—of his honesty, first, and his unselfishness, his kindness, sympathy with suffering, forgiveness, and tact. And of other qualities, his yielding on things not important, but standing like a rock for principles, his faith in America and our American government, and his singleness of aim.

These are the qualities that made Lincoln great—there is not one of them that you and I cannot have in large measure—not one that will not come to us with striving. And just so far as we can attain them—which is very far indeed, will we partake of Lincoln's greatness. We do not need genius to be like him—just goodness. His life has given to greatness a new meaning which brings it within the range of endeavor of every earnest soul. He has proved that the common faults of mankind need not prevent such growth of the common virtues as to accomplish, without genius, the greatest tasks of history. His example is the most inspiring shown by American history, and on his birthday no American, most of all, no Kentuckian should fail to share that inspiration.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Prohibition Movement Started—L. & E. Sale Denied—Jack Chin on the War Path—New Story About Hargis.

FOR STATE PROHIBITION:—The W. C. T. U. and the Prohibition party have started in Louisville a movement for state-wide prohibition by constitutional amendment. They say that local option is not enough—that it allows communities that want to permit the sale of liquor, and that counties can go back to license if, after a three years trial, they do not like prohibition. Therefore they want a prohibit constitutional amendment, so that the state will have to stay dry. It is also hoped that the movement for state prohibition will so scare the liquor people that they will not oppose the county unit bill now being pushed.

THAT L. & E. DEAL:—The sale of the L. & E., reported last week, has been denied, but it has been learned that the Louisville Traction Company has bought over \$100,000 worth of claims against the company, and expects to have it sold out as bankrupt, and buy it in. It hopes to get control of the company within a year.

HARGIS MAY BE ILL:—A report was spread in Lexington Monday that Beach Hargis had been taken to a sanitarium in Louisville. The report has not been confirmed.

DEMOCRATS FOR SALOON:—The Indiana Democrats, who won the state in the recent election by help from Bryan, "the great Reformer" are now trying to have the recent local option law there repealed. They will probably succeed.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH:—Richard Blanton, a farmer living near Pineville, was waylaid last Thursday near his home, and shot twice. The trouble is thought to have started over a school election.

ATTACKS PRISON COMMISSION:—Col. Jack Chin, is on the warpath, this time against the Prison Commission. He is charging them with all kinds of frauds and cruelty to prisoners, and says that he wants them put out, tho they are Democrats. The Commission says that it is willing and anxious to be investigated.

HARGIS STORE SOLD:—Judge Hargis's store in Jackson, Breathitt County, has been sold to Floyd Day and John G. White, of Winchester. The stock invoiced at \$25,000.

MINERS SURRENDER:—Berry Simpson, Reuben West and George Stanley, the miners who were indicted for causing the trouble at Stearns, have surrendered to the law officers and will stand trial.

PEACE IN THE 28th:—An arrangement has been reached in the 28th Judicial District by which the expected fight between Judge Jarvis and B. J. Bethurum will be avoided. Judge Jarvis has withdrawn from the circuit judges race, and announced for commonwealth's attorney, leaving the judge's place free to Bethurum. The other candidates for commonwealth's attorney have withdrawn, and both men will probably be chosen without opposition.

RICHMOND WATER WORKS:—Because of the shortage of water which affected Richmond during the drought last fall, the water company there has decided to put in a new lake, and has let the contract for it to a Richmond firm.

LINCOLN CELEBRATION

The Lincoln Centennial on Friday will be celebrated in Berea with appropriate exercises, and during them will be unveiled for the first time here the magnificent painting of the Boy Lincoln, studying by the fire light, which was recently presented to Berea College.

The exercises, which will be held in the chapel, will open at ten o'clock in the morning. The College Band will play, and afterwards the address of the morning will be given by Mr. H. R. Probasco, of Cincinnati, a well known speaker. Following the address the Lincoln picture will be unveiled by Prof. Raine.

In the afternoon there will be socials for the various college departments.

All over the United States, on this day, there will be patriotic celebrations. The most important will be at the Lincoln birthplace in Larue County, where Pres. Roosevelt will be the guest of honor and deliver an address. In the large cities there will be mass meetings, and so far as possible the day will be made a holiday all over the country, work being stopped and meetings being held, as if on a regular patriotic holiday.

A VALENTINE

(Written especially for The Citizen, by our staff poet.)

I make entreaty for but one sweet glance,
From those loved eyes that can so softly shine.

So brief a favor would my soul entrance,

Pray! Give that favor as a Valentine!

Some lovers more would ask—at least a kiss.

Snatch'd in some sheltered nook amid the dance,

I dare not yet to seek so high a bliss, I make entreaty for but one sweet glance.

A single glance—uncounted wealth 'twould hold,

More joy 'twould give than if the world were mine;

More precious far 'twould be than purest gold,

From those loved eyes that can so sweetly shine.

A single glance—'twould all my being fill,

A true full look, no flicker half askance,

More potent than aught else to move and thrill,

So brief a favor would my soul entrance.

'Twould cost so little, would this boon I ask!

And yet how great a joy it would make mine!

In its sweet radiance for long time I'd bask,

Pray! Give that favor for a Valentine.

L'Envoi.

Fair Maiden, I seek not to press my suit,
Beyond thy liking, nor to importune;

And yet my heart cannot let me stay mute,

And for this single sweet, the fleeting boon,

I make entreaty.

THINGS TO THINK OF

A POLITICAL PLATFORM.

(Written by Abraham Lincoln.)

"Let reverence for the law be taught in schools and colleges, be written in spelling books and primaries, be published from pulpits, and proclaimed in legislative houses, and enforced in the Courts of Justice; in short, let it become the political religion of the nation."

A POLITICAL CHART.

(Prepared by Abraham Lincoln.)

"I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest but hate no one; over-turn a man's wrong-doing, but do not over-turn him unless it must be in over-turning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong."

LINCOLN'S IMMORTAL GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Remarks at the Dedication of the National Cemetery at the Battlefield of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania, Nov. 19, 1863.

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from the honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

STORIES OF HONEST ABE LINCOLN

BY RUSSELL WOODARD.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY CHAS. W. ROSSER.



"J
IM" SHIELDS had challenged "Abe" Lincoln and they were going across the river to fight on Missouri soil with "broadwords," the regulation cavalry sabres of the United States army. Those were the years of "dragoons" in this country.

As soon as the ferry reached the island Mr. Lincoln was taken in one direction and Mr. Shields in the other. They were given seats on logs and left to themselves while seconds and peacemakers discussed the situation. In a short time a serious defect in the proceedings on the part of Shields came to light. The challenge had been sent prematurely. The mistake is explained quite clearly in the Alton traditions. Lincoln had amused himself and had entertained the Whigs by writing funny letters to a Springfield paper about the Democrats, and signing his epistle "Aunt Rebecca." Mary Todd, who afterwards became Mrs. Lincoln, and Julia Jayne conspired to add to the gaiety of the community by getting up an "Aunt Rebecca" letter of their own composition and sending it to the paper along with some verses which they signed "Cathleen." The letter which the girls wrote went outside of politics and contained a burlesque proposal of marriage to Auditor Shields. Now, the auditor, afterward a United States senator from three states, and a brave general of two wars, was a fiery young man. While Springfield laughed, Shields began an investigation. He demanded of the editor the real name of "Aunt Rebecca." The girls became frightened. Bunn, the auditor, went over to Mr. Lincoln's office and said:

"We've got into an awful fix."

"What's the matter?" asked Lincoln.

"The girls have written some poetry on Shields," said Bunn. " Didn't you see it in the paper? Well, Shields says he won't stand it. What shall we do about it?"

"You go back and when you meet Shields tell him I wrote it," said Lincoln.

Shields accepted this without verification and sent the challenge. Shields saw the error of proceeding further when he learned that Lincoln was not the writer. For an hour or more the writing and exchanging of notes went on. Meantime the population of Alton stood in a dense mass on the river bank looking across the channel and having a good view of all of the movements. "Bill" Souther, good reporter that he was, kept his eyes on the principals. He told that for some time after the landing Lincoln and Shields sat quietly on their logs. Lincoln said nothing, and Souther thought he looked serious. After a while something happened, and Souther said that when he saw it he "nearly blew up." The bundle of sabres had been laid down near the log where Lincoln was sitting. Lincoln reached out and took up one of the weapons. He drew the blade slowly from the scabbard, and Souther said "it looked as long as a fence rail."

Holding the blade by the back, Lincoln looked closely at the edge, and then after the manner of one who has been grinding a scythe or a corn knife, he began to feel gingerly the edge with the ball of his thumb. By this time "Bill" Souther was tremendously interested. Holding the sabre by the handle, Lincoln stood up and looked about him. He evidently saw what he was looking for in a willow tree several feet away. Raising the mighty weapon with his long arm, Lincoln reached and clipped one of the topmost twigs of the willow. When he had thoroughly satisfied himself as to the efficiency of the broadsword he sat down. A few minutes later the correspondence was closed on terms "honorable to both parties."

As the boat put back to Alton the spectators on the bank were horrified to see lying prone upon the deck a figure covered with blood, while a well-known Altonian leaned over the figure plying a fan vigorously. Not until the boat was close in shore was it seen that the figure was a log of wood and that the "bloody" covering was a red flannel shirt. Wentworth dropped the fan, stood up and grinned.

A Lincoln story which will never die is the reply the president made to the criticism of Grant's habits. Lin-

coln said: "He wished he knew what brand of whisky Grant drank, in order that he might send some to the other generals." The battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, had been fought and almost lost. Three months before the country had dubbed the victor of Fort Donelson "Unconditional Surrender" Grant, and had made a hero of him. Now, with the disputed responsibility for the Pittsburg Landing surprise, there arose a mighty clamor on the part of certain newspapers and politicians, that Grant be superseded. Representative Blow talked freely with the president. He told him what he had known of Grant before the war and mentioned the fear entertained by some persons that Grant drank too much to be intrusted with high command. Mr. Blow was a smooth spoken man, with sharp black eyes, quick to appreciate humor. He had been a very successful business man for years before he became interested in politics. He was rather below the average height. President Lincoln listened thoughtfully until Mr. Blow had expressed himself, and then asked with apparent seriousness what brand of whisky Grant drank. Explaining why he sought the information, he used the language about sending some to the other generals, which has become historic.

Some men "who knew Lincoln" do not believe the political history which has been written credits him with his full part in the genesis of the Republican party. They remember where Lincoln stood toward the last Whig conventions. They recall the movement to make him vice-president on the ticket with Fremont in 1856, which fortunately was abandoned on grounds of expediency. And they mention political acts of Lincoln which possess no small significance when taken with subsequent events. John R. Spears of Tallula knew Lincoln from 1833, when he was a surveyor. He was prominent in the politics of the day. He heard Lincoln speak in the Harrison convention of Illinois in 1840 and in support of the nomination of Clay before the Whig convention of Illinois in 1844, and on other occasions before the Republican party organized. Mr. Spears has this recollection of the beginning of the Republican movement:

"Lincoln called a meeting of a few friends at a country store where Tallula now is. He had been a surveyor when the county (now Menard) was a part of Sangamon. He knew almost everybody. There were 40 or 50 in the gathering at the store. Mr. Lincoln made a talk reviewing political conditions and offering suggestions as to the future. He called for some paper to write down what position he thought should be taken upon the questions of the day, especially upon slavery. There was no paper to be had. Lincoln drew a newspaper from his pocket, lay down on the cellar door and wrote on the margin the essence of the principles which formed the Republican party. This, I believe, was the first meeting of the kind in the United States. It was a year or more before the convention at Bloomington, where the Republican party of Illinois was started and where Lincoln made one of the best speeches of his life, which was lost."

Mr. Spears does not recall the exact time of this meeting at which Lincoln wrote on the margin of a newspaper the first Republican platform. He knows that the meeting was called by Lincoln two years or more before the national convention which nominated Fremont in 1856. He knows that this enunciation of Republican principles was before the Bloomington convention.

Martin L. Bundy wrote from Newcastle, Ind., to the

sought opportunities to follow Douglas as closely as he could. At Havana Douglas and Lincoln spoke the same day in 1858. This was not one of the joint debates, but Lincoln in the afternoon answered what Douglas had said in the forenoon. Lyman Lacey, Sr., describes the two meetings. Lincoln avoided being present at the meetings of Douglas. He arrived in Havana just before his afternoon appointment, but there were friends who outlined to him the speech of Douglas in the forenoon.

"Douglas," said Mr. Lacey, "tried to kill Lincoln with faint praise. Referring to his opponent at the morning meeting, Douglas said: 'Mr. Lincoln is a very nice man, very sociable and entertaining. He makes a very pleasant companion. I used to know him when he lived at Old Salem in Menard county, when he kept store and sold whisky to his customers.' Douglas never referred to Lincoln as a great lawyer or as a man of ability. At the afternoon meeting Lincoln spoke of Mr. Douglas personally and said he had been informed of the tribute of praise Mr. Douglas had bestowed upon him.



Lincoln Centennial association, contributing to the information about Lincoln's earliest relations with the formation of the Republican party.

"The Whig National convention of 1848," Mr. Bundy writes, "was completely under the control of Toombs and Stephens of Georgia. They had decided that Gen. Taylor should be nominated on no platform but his record as a soldier and slaveholder. Greeley was there from New York offering to guarantee that that state would cast its electoral vote for Clay if the convention would nominate him, but the Taylor managers would listen to no such proposition, no doubt for the reason that Clay's record as a slaveholder was not satisfactory. Lincoln and Greeley both agreed after the informal ballot that it was useless to press the name of Clay any longer, as the nomination of Taylor was a foregone conclusion, and it so turned out. In the convention of 1856, when Fremont was nominated, the name of Lincoln was suggested for vice-president, but the leaders deemed it wise to give the place to William M. Dayton of New Jersey, and it was, perhaps, fortunate for Lincoln that the convention did so."

The 8th of August the Republicans had a rally at Springfield. Christian county sent up a delegation. William T. Baker, who, while a boy, had ground Lincoln's bags of corn for him during two years at the mill on the Sangamon in the rail-splitting days, was marshal of the delegation.

"We mustered 105 wagons, most of them having four or six horses, and loaded with Christian county Republicans," said Mr. Baker. "On the way up we camped over night on the Sangamon, near Rochester. When we came to Springfield we formed in line and passed down in front of Lincoln's home, where we halted. Lincoln was standing on the steps shaking hands with hundreds of people who had come in to attend the rally. As I rode up at the head of my delegation Lincoln left the steps, came out to us, took me by the hand, and said: 'How are you, Baker?' Then he looked down the long line of wagons and men and said: 'Baker, it must take a good many men to run a threshing machine in Christian county!'

While there were only seven joint debates of formal character under the challenge, there were other occasions when Douglas and Lincoln filled appointments so close together as to afford the excitement of personal passages. Lincoln was anxious to get before the Democratic supporters of Douglas. He did not shun, but rather

"Mr. Douglas," he said, "has seen fit to give me praise in his speech, for which I am thankful. I am like the Hoosier with the gingerbread, who said he liked it better than any other man did, but got less of it. As to what Mr. Douglas said about his acquaintance with me in Old Salem, that I kept store, attended bar and sold whisky, all I have to say is that while I practiced at the bar on the inside, Judge Douglas practised on the outside of the bar." This created great applause from Mr. Lincoln's audience. I have always remembered this debate.

"A few days ago I had a conversation with Kay Watkins of Menard county, who knew Lincoln in those days, and was at the speeches I have referred to; he remembered it as I have stated."

Lincoln's speeches have suffered in the reporting. As they have been collected from various sources, they show marked differences. The speeches which Mr. Lincoln wrote in advance were not many. The speeches which were taken down by a competent stenographer, like those delivered in the joint debates, are, of course, authentic. But many short speeches were written out from memory or from longhand notes, and varying versions of them appear in the later histories and collections. One of the most notable of Lincoln's impromptu, short addresses was that which is called his farewell at Springfield when he started for Washington. There are several versions of this speech. J. H. Cheney of Bloomington was one of the crowd "of not more than 150," he says, who went to the Great Western depot and heard the farewell address. "This speech," Cheney thinks, "has seldom, if ever, been correctly quoted in the histories of Lincoln. Nicolay and Hay, who are all men you would look to for a correct version, fail to give it as it was spoken."

Mr. Cheney took the copy, which is here reproduced, from the Chicago Tribune, the morning after Lincoln's departure. He thinks any one who will take the trouble to compare this with the version in the later histories will agree with him that it is the better speech.

"My Friends—No one not in my situation can appreciate my feelings of sadness at this parting. The place and the kindness of this people I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century, and have passed from a young to an old man. Here my children were born and one lies buried."

"I now leave, not knowing when or whether ever I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested on the shoulders of Washington."

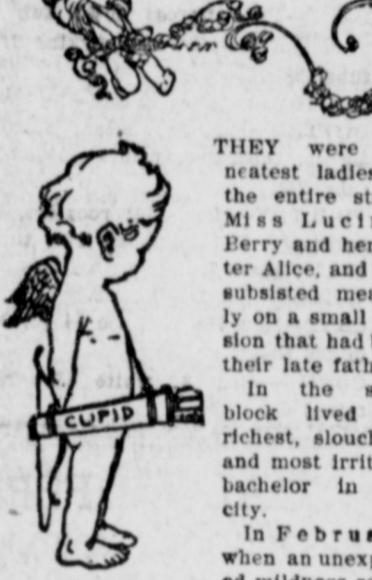
"Without the aid of that Divine Being who ever aided him, who controls mine and all destinies, I can not succeed. With that assistance I cannot fail."

"Trusting in him who can go with me and remain with you and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will be well."

"To his care commanding you, as I hope in your prayers you will command me, I bid you, friends and neighbors, an affectionate farewell."



GUPID, His Dex



THEY were the neatest ladies on the entire street, Miss Lucinda Berry and her sister Alice, and they subsisted meagerly on a small pension that had been their late father's.

In the same block lived the richest, slouchiest and most irritable bachelor in the city.

In February, when an unexpected mildness set in, Miss Alice turned the hose on her sidewalk to wash away the ashes. All night long, however, the wind rose, and the fourteenth of February dawned bitter cold, and the water used for washing off the ashes froze.

Miss Lucinda was in the kitchen sifting ashes to respike the pavement, when she heard her sister shriek. Lucinda rushed to open the front door, and saw Alice on her knees in the street supporting the husky shoulders of Williams, who was shouting lustily: "This is your work! Nice, isn't it? Always knew your confounded neatness would cost me my life."

Alice could only sob in reply.

"I'll sue you for this, all right," he bellowed.

By this time Lucinda had approached, and now spoke authoritatively: "Well, it is plain you must be carried into your house and a doctor sent for at once." Beckoning to the bachelor's man servant, who hovered near, she instructed him how to assist the injured man without causing unnecessary pain.

When Williams had been laid on a disordered bed, Miss Lucinda made him as comfortable as possible before the arrival of the doctor. The Berry girls set to work preparing bandages. The doctor came, set the arm, ex-

pressed approval of all that had been done, and left.

Williams heard this commendation of the maiden sisters, and after some thought said:

"If you bring me through without crippling me, I will let you off as lightly as possible."

This unexpected generosity overjoyed the ladies. They took their regular turns, and the negro servant rued the day when they invaded his slouchy kingdom. Though the injured bachelor could not know of all the changes taking place, still he felt the influence of orderly domesticity.

They really enjoyed the nursing, and their patient particularly appreciated having Miss Alice near, for her touch was delightfully soft. So, even when the physician came, it was Miss Alice who bandaged the arm after it was dressed.

When able to be around again it was difficult to break an acquired habit, so it happened that Mr. Williams went over morning and evening for Miss Alice to attend to his arm.

One morning he did not come; instead the servant appeared with a note for Miss Alice, who read it with alarm:

"I shall call this evening to sue for my damages. If it is not rendered me, I am afraid I must proceed to extreme measures."

Miss Alice cried the better part of the day after the receipt of the note, and Miss Lucinda for once was not practical, so cried some also.

At seven that evening the door bell rang and Miss Lucinda admitted Mr. Williams and showed him into the parlor where Alice sat, openly tearful.

"Take a seat," she whispered.

He sat down facing her, and took her limp hand.

"Bless my soul," he cried; "what's the matter?"

"Nothing," she exclaimed, and burst into sobs.

"I wish you'd cry for me," said the bachelor huskily.

"Oh," she moaned, "we can't pay those damages, Mr. Williams."

"Well, if you can't," said he, "can you do something else? Can you accept the worn-out old valentine that was thrown at your gate about a month ago? Not worth picking up, perhaps, old-fashioned and full of flaws, but a most loving valentine."

With her cheek against the bandaged arm, Miss Alice cried some more—but there were smiles shining through.



The Saint's Day in Scotland

It seems to have been a custom in Scotland to choose one's valentine, if Mr. Walter Scott is to be trusted in his account of the wooing of the Fair Maid of Perth and Hal of the Wynd in a novel. The always amusing and ubiquitous Pepys, in his diary, which neglects nothing under the sun apparently, mentions St. Valentine's day and its customs in several places, and gives an amusing account of his wife, fearing to open her eyes on St. Valentine's day while the painters and decorators were at work in her room, lest she should see one of these unsightly persons first instead of a more comely valentine.

Whatever the origin of the custom, it has given rise to many quaint and pretty fancies, and both poets and lovers have employed the legend and the saint to good purpose. The send-

ROOSEVELT QUOTED IN CRITICISM OF PERKINS

President's Message to Governor Gillett Said To Score California Member of Senate.

New York, Feb. 8.—A special dispatch received Sunday night from San Francisco states that President Roosevelt telegraphed the following to Gov. J. N. Gillett, San Francisco, Cal.:

"I saw Flint as soon as your message came. He has been helping me in every possible way, and after consulting with him I wired Speaker Stanton a message which he can make public if he thinks advisable. Please see him. I am astonished at Perkins' conduct. He has for the past seven years done whatever he could to hamper us in the upbuilding of the navy and has acted against the real advocates of the navy. Yet now he advises a policy of wanton insult. I have nothing to advise at the present moment, but I can not speak too highly in praise of the course you have followed. I suppose my telegram to the speaker is the best way I can render assistance. Please wire if there is anything I can do.—Theodore Roosevelt."

Perkins Explains Attitude.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Senator Perkins, of California, commented Sunday night upon the attacks said to have been made upon him in a telegram sent by President Roosevelt to Gov. Gillett, of California, in which the president says: "I am astonished at Perkins' conduct. He has for the past seven years done whatever he could to hamper us in the upbuilding of the navy and has acted against the real advocates of the navy. Yet now he advises a policy of wanton insult."

Senator Perkins denied he was an enemy seeking to thwart the progress of the navy and declared he would rely upon his record in the senate to support of this contention. He intimated that the only basis for the president's criticism of his action and what he termed the only exception in his record in support of the navy and its needs, was his vote against the four battleships' program urged by the president. Relative to the position he has taken on the Japanese question, Senator Perkins said that in the face of any treaty with a foreign power in his opinion the right of a state to have its own policing power was beyond question.

Agitation To Continue.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 8.—Anti-Japanese legislation will be to the fore this week in both branches of the legislature.

Two resolutions drawn by Grove L. Johnson, of Sacramento, and aimed at the island emperor's subjects will be the subject of discussion in the assembly on Wednesday, one already passed segregating the Japanese in the public schools of the state, and the other, which was refused passage, empowering municipalities to segregate in residential districts all undesirable aliens whose presence might, in the opinion of boards of supervisors, be injurious to the public health and morals of the various communities affected.

It is the school bill that most deeply concerns President Roosevelt, and between this time and Wednesday it is expected that the national authorities will throw additional light upon the subject.

This is supposed to be of an extremely important nature showing the true state of diplomatic negotiations pending between Japan and the United States, and revealing to the legislature the reason for Mr. Roosevelt's numerous telegrams to the governor urging postponement of further action on anti-Japanese legislation. The situation is considered grave.

TWO KILLED

And Three Seriously Wounded By Frenzied Canadian Farmer.

Shelburne, Ont., Feb. 8.—Two persons dead and three so seriously injured that they may not recover, is the result of murderous attacks made by George Stewart, a young farmer of Maple Valley. Stewart, who is mentally unbalanced, was staying with his brother at Reddickville, and started out in the early morning with a rifle. His brother attempted to restrain him and was attacked and beaten, but not seriously injured. Stewart then went to the nearby home of John Spanhouse and fired upon Mrs. Spanhouse twice wounding her in the eye and arm. His husband rushed to her assistance and was shot dead. A son, James, who was sleeping upstairs, ran down at the sound of the shots and Stewart, whose rifle was empty, beat his brains out with the butt of the weapon.

Stewart then started for his own home, but stopped on the way at the home of Edwin Pends, who at the time was absent. Here he attacked the hired man, George Beaumont, and the housekeeper, Mrs. Gowans, with the empty weapon, beating them both unconscious and fracturing the man's skull. He was arrested.

Fire Bug's Work.

Carlisle, Pa., Feb. 8.—The Levert axle works burned early Sunday, entailing a loss of about \$125,000; insurance, \$37,000. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Jail Doors To Open.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 8.—Because she stole that her hungry children might have a joyous Christmas, Gov. Hoke Smith will Monday pardon Mrs. Susie Morgan, of Savannah, who is serving a term in Savannah jail.

Stephen the First Christian Martyr

Sunday School Lesson for Feb. 21, 1909

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 6:8-15; 7:54-8:2.

Memory verses 55, 56.

GOLDEN TEXT.—They stoned Stephen, calling upon God, and saying: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."—Acts 7:59.

TIME.—About A. D. 35, 36. Ramsay and Harnack place it earlier, 32 and 33. According to Prof. Riddle there was an interregnum of the Roman governors about A. D. 36 when Pilate was deposed, which made it easier for the Jewish rulers to put Stephen to death contrary to Roman law.

PLACE.—Jerusalem. The city, the synagogue of the Libertines, the council chamber, and outside of St. Stephen's gate opposite Gethsemane.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

"We now enter upon a new epoch of continuous development which will lead us without pause to Acts 11:26, i. e., from Hebrew disciples at Jerusalem to Greek Christians at Antioch."—Rackam.

There were two classes of Jews at Jerusalem. "The Grecians" (v. 1), R. V., "Grecian Jews," Hellenists, those Jews who had settled in Greek speaking countries, who spoke the common Greek dialect in place of the vernacular Aramaic current in Palestine, and who would be more or less influenced by Greek thought and customs, and broadened to accept of the necessary new development of Christianity. "Against the Hebrews" (v. 1), the Jews of Palestine, who composed by far the larger part of the church of Jerusalem.

Between these two classes there arose a complaint and murmuring because the widows of the foreign Jews did not receive their natural share of the support given to the home Jews.

And yet they needed it even more than the widows who were among acquaintances and friends.

The Difficulty Settled by the Organization of Laymen for the Work.—The church elected seven men to attend to this and similar duties, leaving the apostles free to give their whole time to preaching, prayer, and training the disciples.

The qualities required in these officers of the church were (1) of good report, (2) full of the Holy Spirit, (3) of wise judgment, (4) full of faith.

Character Sketch of Stephen.—1.

"A young man of such original genius and special grace that there was nothing he might not have attained to had he been allowed to live. His wonderful openness of mind; his perfect freedom from all the prepossessions, prejudices, and superstitions of his day; his courage, his eloquence, his spotless character; with a certain sweet, and at the same time majestic manner, all combined to set Stephen in the very front rank both of service and of risk. He was already all but the foremost man of his day."—Alexander Whyte, Bible Characters.

2. He was a man of power, the power of faith and character afame with the Holy Spirit.

3. He was full of grace, and of graces, and the beauty of holiness.

Grace and power do not always go together. Some things are beautiful, but not strong. Some things are strong, but not beautiful. "Now seldom is a Boanerges (son of thunder) at the same time a Barnabas (a son of consolation). But the highest characters combine both. They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength . . . and the beauty of the Lord God shall be upon them."—Pres. Mark Hopkins, Strength and Beauty.

4. The source of his power was that he was filled with the Holy Spirit (v. 5).

Prof. Bruce said of Phillips Brooks: "The man is just a great water-main attached to the everlasting reservoir of God's truth and grace and love, and streams of life, as by a heavenly gravitation, pour through him to refresh weary souls."—Prof. A. V. G. Allen's Life of Phillips Brooks.

5. The fruits of his power were deeds of healing and love, wonderful miracles, "signs," which were God's indorsement of his teachings. It is almost impossible to prove that one's teachings are from God, except by deeds that only God can do—miracles of transformed character, or miracles of healing and help.

Stephen's Argument of Defense Before the Sanhedrim.—Acts 7:1-53.

1. Stephen's address is not a direct but a real answer to the charges against him.

2. His very use of the Scriptures is a proof that he received them and did not blaspheme by repudiating them.

3. He defends what the Christians thought of the temple by the history in the Bible they accepted.

4. He shows that the Jesus he preached was the one foretold by Moses.

5. He shows that they who pretended to uphold the law were themselves breaking it as did their fathers, whom the prophets condemned.

Saul standing by and deeply impressed by the scene, and not long afterward changed into a disciple of Jesus, shows how the blood of martyrs became the seed of the church.

A seemingly ordinary man was converted, opened his heart to receive the Holy Spirit, and became one of the most influential of men. So it may be true of us.

Out of troublous times, difficulties and persecutions, as from Jacob's pillow of stones, there may arise a pathway to God and heaven, the "clear shining hills of Beulah above the mists of distraction and the thunderbolts of suffering."

Stephen's Christian life was short, but he accomplished more than most men had they lived as long as Methuselah.

WILL C. GAMBLE,

1855 Berea College 1908.

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS.

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all.

Over 60 instructors, 1175 students from 27 states.

Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself, where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade (fractions and compound numbers), Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

CHOICE OF STUDIES is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 1 year or 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, 2, 3 and 4 year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, 4 years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, 3 and 4-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the school expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from first page)

injustice is safe. Japan's navy is fifth among those of the world, while ours is second. Japan is burdened with debt, so that her people are finding difficulty in paying the present taxes. Japan may be threatened by Russia, because of the beating she received four years ago. She last week borrowed \$250,000,000 which our Admiral Evans points out might be used in getting revenge on Japan. Japan does not have any use for our Pacific coast, the she would like the Philippines and is proud enough to stay out of America if she is not wanted.

Next to the Japanese question in the interest of Washington is the Census Bill, which the President has vetoed because it provided for the appointment of the Census workers under the "spoils" system, whereby the Congressmen and politicians can get good jobs at high wages for their friends, even though the latter cannot do the work well. Mr. Roosevelt treated Congress to a little plain language in the message which accompanied the corrupt bill back to the Capitol. At first the members were inclined to "talk big" about passing the bill over the President's veto, but they seem to know very well that the people do not want their money wasted on good-for-nothing workmen who are politically influential. Therefore the bill has been quietly sent back to the Committee, to stay until Taft is President. If they dare do so at the time the bill will be passed again and sent to Mr. Taft. But it is more probable that it will be silently changed so as to provide for efficient clerks, and will be passed as unobtrusively as possible.

A GREAT INAUGURAL

The Inauguration Day is only about three weeks away, and expectation here is mounting to the pitch of excitement. Congress voted \$16,000 for the occasion and citizens are furnishing much more. Plans are being laid to receive Mr. Taft in the most gorgeous fashion. This week the southern side of Lafayette Park, just across from the White House, has been transformed into an immense bank of seats holding chairs for 8,000 persons. Tickets for these seats sell well in the neighborhood of four or five dollars. Many of them are reserved for the officials. The arrangements for the world renowned "inaugural parade" are nearly completed. It will last several hours, and representatives from every part of America's territory will march in it. Much amusement has been created this week by the request of the inaugural committee upon the senators of each state to select its most handsome men to act as escort to the new President when he enters the inaugural Ball. Morris K. Belknap is Kentucky's Apollo.

CONGRESS VERY SLOW.

The tariff committee is in trouble. One half, under Dalzell, holds out for very slight revision. An equally strong party under Chairman Payne, is trying to give the country a real tariff reform. The balance of power is held by two independents on the committee.—John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee who appears to enjoy holding a power within his hands during the last brief days of his stay in Congress, and Crumpacker of Indiana. The result is a dead heat for the time. It is feared that the committee will not be able to report a bill at the beginning of the special session.

Moreover the House "insurgents," who want to reform the rules and out the despotic rule of the Speaker, are getting up a pretty good plan of campaign, which may well engage Congress for some weeks after its assembling. They intend to abstain from the Republican caucus in large enough numbers so that the Republican "organization" will not have a majority of the House and cannot adopt the rules as usual. Then they hope to have the Committees appointed by election by the House instead of designation by the Speaker. So that the tariff legislation is facing a bad situation. Speaker Cannon says he fears that Congress will be forced to sit all summer. If there is anything in analogies, says Adam Bede, Congress must be divinely right in all its actions, for it certainly is slower than Eternal Justice.

There is an interesting rumor here that the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is supposed to control the railroads for the Government, is to be increased from seven to nine, and that Congressman Hepburn, so long Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, will be one of the two new members.

The man whom the Government has put in charge of regulating trusts, Herbert Knox Smith, made a report this week, saying that the present Anti-Trust law forbids all combinations, and yet that the Government is trying to provide for the regula-

tion of these monopolies which it is at the same time forbidding to exist at all. He repeats his request to be allowed to investigate freely the books and affairs of all big companies so that he can formulate ideas as to what constitutes a bad trust and what makes a trust "good." As usual his appeal falls on stony ears. Congress believes that it knows more about any given thing than any expert student thereof, or anybody else. It thinks that it's all foolishness for the President to have a Department of Commerce and Labor, and does not propose to spend time or money to help anyone else do the work which it is neglecting.

PURE FOOD FIGHT.

One of the most popular men in Washington is Dr. Harvey Wiley, Government Chemist, who has been exposing the use of harmful ingredients in canned goods, whiskies, and so forth for several years. His last decision was that benzene of soda is hurtful, and ought not to be used to preserve canned fruits. This decision has been naturally opposed by the canning factories, and President Roosevelt appointed a court of appeals consisting of several leading college professors of Chemistry, who have just declared that benzene of soda is not harmful, and that Dr. Wiley was wrong in preventing the canners from using it. Congress befriends Wiley, and will not appropriate money for this board of appeals. The Pure Food Law is generally supposed to be unconstitutional, anyway, and there may be an interesting scrap coming. It is safe to say that Dr. Wiley ought to hold his place, and probably will do so.

TO MAKE TRAVEL SAFER.

A bill to compel passenger steamers to carry wireless telegraphy apparatus, so as to save vessels when in distress, has been introduced by Burke of Pennsylvania, and will pass.

The Navy is this year to build a tower six hundred feet high for a wireless telegraph station in Washington, which station will be able to talk with American war vessels anywhere on the North Atlantic Ocean and perhaps with foreign lands.

The bill for separate statehood for New Mexico and Arizona has just been reported favorably, and will soon pass. Both states will be Republican. Between them they will have three Representatives and four Senators. The plan for a new government at Panama has been buried in committee until Taft comes into power, since his knowledge of the situation on the Isthmus must be deferred to. Secretary of the Navy Newberry went before the Senate Naval Committee last Thursday and told them his plans for reforming the Navy. They were very favorable, and will support his plan of a naval board to be composed of Bureau Heads, instead of Roosevelt's plan for a board of men who have no actual touch with the work of the Department.

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In writing a sketch of Washington a pupil ended her essay by saying: "Washington married a famous belle, Martha Custis, and in due time became the father of his country."—De-

A Noble Parent.

In writing a sketch of Washington a pupil ended her essay by saying: "Washington married a famous belle, Martha Custis, and in due time became the father of his country."—De-

Can Feed Cows Newspapers.

That is a great invention, to make cheap and good print paper out of cornstalks. Farmers can feed the old papers to the cows, to their (the cows') physical, mental and moral betterment, and also get more for the cornstalks in the first instance.

Yea trust in Him, who gave us life, Who watches us from day to day. To Him who is our all in all, In frent union let us pray. Praise God, from whom all blessings flow,

And pray for life and love and strength,

The clouds will quickly pass away, Days will be bright thruout their length.

Wednesday morning 283 persons came to receive rolls and hot coffee, some women and boys. Thursday some colored men were in line, and Dr. Herget has continued to feed the hungry and unemployed through the week. He has preached to them and no doubt will convert some. He said many had called him a "fool for feeding city bums," but Dr. Herget has a large warm heart. He preaches that God does not love people because they have wealth and are in a higher class than the poor, but that He loves all. He got all these men who were away from home to promise to write to their mothers.

NEW PARTY LAW SUGGESTED

(Louisville Post)

Mr. Robert H. Winn, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, today issued a call for a meeting of that committee for February 18 in this city. At this meeting the plan put forward by Mr. W. O. Bradley to wipe out the Republican committee in the cities of Louisville, Lexington, Newport, Covington, Owensboro, Henderson and Paducah will be considered.

Mr. Winn has no option but to call a meeting of the committee and, in fact, most Republicans of all factions are anxious to have the Bradley proposal brought up and decided. In his letter asking for a meeting of the State Central Committee Mr. Bradley asked that the meeting be held before February 15.

REPUBLICANS ARE INTERESTED.

The revolutionary proposition of Mr. Bradley to abolish the regular Republican committees' elected by the people, and substitute for them in all matters relative to the making of nominations "Convention Commissions" named by the State Central Committee in imitation of the Goebel law, has aroused the Republicans of Kentucky as nothing since the passage of the Goebel law has done. From the First to the Eleventh district this plan, the adoption of which it is generally accepted would mean the destruction of the Republican party in Kentucky, has been the chief topic of conversation among Republican politicians and the opposition to the plan is overwhelming. While nothing can be stated on authority as to the attitude of the thirteen members of the State Central Committee until they arrive in this city, it is believed by the large majority of well-informed Republicans that the Bradley rules will be rejected by a decisive majority and that Mr. Bradley will be given a rebuke even more severe than when he was defeated for delegate to Chicago by the last Republican convention.

DETAILS OF BRADLEY PLAN.

The plan proposed by Mr. Bradley for Kentucky Republicans has already been explained in the Evening Post.

In brief, it is as follows.

In all counties containing cities of the first and second class, Mr. Bradley proposes to create "Convention Commissions," to be composed of three men to be named by the State Central Committee, and to be appointed annually just as under the Goebel law. The plan follows the lines of the Goebel law closely. These convention Commissions are to be given entire charge of the making of Republican nominations in all the cities of the State, and are delegated power to name the election officers, canvass the returns and virtually to make nominations. The regular local Republican committees in these counties are to be superseded. The whole plan is a copy of the Goebel law and is designed to destroy local authority and local responsibility in the making of Republican nominations, and to build up an oligarchy with a faction of the State Central Committee dictating all Republican nominations regardless of the wishes of the Republican voters in the separate districts.

"Wrong!" she exclaimed angrily. "D-d-didn't I hear your very words to that horrid brute on the phone? Isn't be g-g-going to fetch some m-m-miserable baggage down here and—"

"But look a-here, my dear," he began, "you're all dead wrong, you know. Lemme set you right, for heaven's sake—"

He hung his head. He looked like a man nailed with the merchandise.

"Oh, I heard every single, solitary word you said in the phone, so you needn't deny it," his wife went on, breathlessly. "How dare you carry on in such a manner right here in your office? Have you no pride or self-respect? What do you mean by professing to l-love m-m-me, and t-t-them—"

She was relapsing into angry tears, and of course he tried to take hold of her to comfort her and square himself.

"Don't you d-d-dare to t-t-touch m-m-me!" she gurgled, shaking him off.

"I hate the v-v-very t-t-touch of your h-h-hand, you scandalous, deceitful thing!"

"But look a-here, my dear," he began, "you're all dead wrong, you know. Lemme set you right, for heaven's sake—"

"Wrong!" she exclaimed angrily.

"D-d-didn't I hear your very words to that horrid brute on the phone? Isn't be g-g-going to fetch some m-m-miserable baggage down here and—"

"Just at that instant, however, John Hotclip arrived at the office with the miserable baggage. He was carrying the miserable baggage in his arms, and he deposited her in the guilty husband's arms, where she promptly cuddled up and looked content.

"Here, my dear," said the husband to his wife, "is the young female individual about whom I was talking with Jack on the phone. I've had Jack on the lookout for a good one for a long time and he has been kind enough to get this crackjack for me. I wanted her for a present—a surprise present for you, you know."

He handed the dainty little Japanese spaniel over to his wife, and it was her turn to look guilty.

Foxhounds Dash Over Cliff.

A fine 50-minutes' run with the Eastbourne foxhounds on Saturday had an exciting termination and brought about a scion loss to the pack. An excellent start was made, a stout fox being found in Mr. Gwynne's gorse near Folkestone, and the field followed merrily after on the downs.

Faster and faster went the fox and the hounds after him, until the quarry made straight for the cliff. The master saw the danger and used every effort to turn the pack, but in vain and two couples and a half of the leading hounds had gone clear over the cliff and were killed before the remainder were stopped. The pace was the fastest of any run for several seasons.—London Standard.

Derivation of Goodness.

But how will you find good? It is not a thing of choice; it is a river that flows from the foot of the Invisible Throne, and flows by the path of obedience.—George Eliot.

Her Rival

A Wife's Comments on a Conversation by Telephone.

When this man's wife reached his office the other day on a little visit associated with domestic finance he had just been called up on the phone.

"Ha!" said the wife, she being a jealous person. "Some creature is calling him up!"

So she remained out of view in the anteroom.

"Hello!" said the husband at the phone. "Who's that you say? Oh, it's you, eh, Jack? Ha're you, pal? Anything coming off?"

"It's that horrid, dissipated, flirtatious Jack Hotclip talking to him," said the wife to herself. "I always did suspect that man."

"Hub? Say, is that so?" said her husband through the transmitter. "Mighty glad to hear that. Say, where did you trap her, anyhow?"

"Her!" sniffed the jealous wife. "Oh, I knew there'd be some devilment in the wind with that Hotclip man calling him up."

"Well, b'ling, I sure am glad you've nailed her, matey," went on the husband at the phone. "Say, is she a sure-enough looker?"

"Well, just hear that!" said the wife to herself. "Looker!"

"Honest-injun thoroughbred, too, you say?" continued her husband at the phone. "Well, me for her, then. I sure want to look her over. What's that? A raging beauty, is she? Well, I guess that's poor. That's the kind I'm hunting for."

"Well, just hear that!" said the wife to herself. "Looker!"

"Y'know I'm pretty tired of having these imitation mutts flashed on me,"

the man at the phone went on confidentially. "I want nothing but the real bang up thing. I'm willing to cough up anything within reason, too, to get the real thing, as I told you."

"The traitor!" hissed the man's wife, trembling with rage.

"Say, you got her there with you now, old man? What's that? Oh, you have, hey? Curled up in your lap right now, eh? Good! But you want to remember that she's as good as mine, old boy."

"Curled up in his lap—horrible!"

"Look here," went on the unsuspecting husband at the phone, "can't you fetch her down here right away and let me look her over? Let's see, it's pretty near lunch time and I'm sort of expecting my wife down pretty soon, and of course I don't want my wife to see her, see? But you just trot her down here now and I'll have a peek and then we can fix it. What's that? You'll be over in five minutes? All right, old boy. I'll be waiting."

Whereupon he hung up the receiver and turned to be confronted by his white-faced and wrathful spouse.

Naturally he looked surprised. Just as naturally she took his surprised look as a sure indication of guilt.

"So, sir," she opened up, "you are going to have that Jack Hotclip bring some wretched tawdry creature here, are you?"

He hung his head. He looked like a man nailed with the merchandise.

"Oh, I heard every single, solitary word you said in the phone, so you needn't deny it," his wife went on, breathlessly. "How dare you carry on in such a manner right here in your office? Have you no pride or self-respect? What do you mean by professing to l-love m-m-me, and t-t-them—"

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THE CHURCH AT WORK

A NEW KNIGHTLY ORDER.

Pastor's Idea for Helping to Solve the "Boy Problem."

The

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

A letter from Judge T. J. Coyle, at Leesburg, Fla., tells of the way colored people are treated in that country. A negro was arrested there charged with cutting and wounding another colored man. But that night the jail caught fire—it is supposed to have been set on fire and the prisoner was burned to death.

Mr. William A. Williams has recently returned to Berea and is now doing most successful work for the Berea Overall Co.

Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius left last Thursday noon for California, where Dr. Cornelius has been called to treat a niece of his wife's. They will be with Mr. J. W. Horn, at Petalum, Cal., during their visit, and will return about March 1st. They went West by way of New Orleans.

W. J. White, known as Deacon White, one of the oldest negroes in Berea, where he had lived for forty-five years, died at his home Monday afternoon from heart trouble. His funeral was held Wednesday the officiating clergymen being Rev. Mr. Broadbudd and Rev. Mr. Baker.

Dr. Thomson was back home over Sunday from his field work for the Berea College Adjustment Fund, and preached twice. He returned to the field Monday.

Mr. Hezekiah M. Washburn who was formerly a student here, and now preparing for the ministry at Louisville was a visitor here over Sunday. He expects to go to the African mission field on his completion of his theological course.

Any one having horses, mules or stock of any kind, will leave a description with the Citizen, I will have it advertised and sell it at the corner of Center and Main streets, Berea, Ky., on Saturday, Feb. 28th, 1909.

W. P. Prewitt.

The infant child of Dr. Robinson is critically ill with whooping cough.

The family of W. I. Dooley has moved into their new residence near the tunnel.

Dr. Davis' children are undergoing a severe siege of whooping cough.

The ladies of the Priscilla Club will entertain their husbands as a Valentine party, to be given at the home of Mrs. C. F. Hanson, next Friday night. A few other guests will be present.

A great improvement was made recently on West Chestnut street when Wm. Stowe removed the old frame residence building which stood so near the street. The removal of the building not only shows off to great advantage the nice concrete block house he recently completed but adds much to the look of the street in that neighborhood.

Mr. Pleas Isaacs, of Annville, a candidate for nomination of County Judge of Jackson county on the republican ticket, was in Berea a few days the first of the week visiting with his brother, Andrew Isaacs, our popular miller.

Bert Harrison has improved the looks of his property by moving the blacksmith shop which stood on the corner to the rear of his lot.

A. L. Fothergill and wife, who have been on an extended trip in the west have returned to Berea to make their home. Mr. Fothergill has rented the Engle store building on Depot street, where he will open a marble shop.

Cleve Woolf, who is traveling on the road in the interest of a life insurance company, spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. W. H. Porter, last week.

Wm. Stowe has purchased two lots of Mrs. Rafael Gabbard on West Chestnut street. He has moved the remaining portion of his old residence onto one of them and will add to same, and will put up a house on the other lot.

Mrs. J. W. Stephens has been ill this week.

Mrs. Lusk, who has made her home in Berea for many years, has sold her household goods and gone to Jackson, Breathitt Co., where she has opened a millinery store.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
Near Berea, a farm of 65 acres, partly under cultivation, some timber, good house, garden, orchard and ever running spring. Here is a chance to live at home and send your children to school. Have finished my schooling and am planning to go west. Come or write and get a bargain.

Horace Caldwell, Berea, Ky.

Mrs. Laura Jones spent Sunday in London with her niece, Miss Nora Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dean spent the latter part of last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dean of Clover Bottom, returning home Monday.

Mrs. John Powell of Kingston was visiting with friends here Monday.

Messrs. J. W. Stephens and W. H. Porter were in Louisville on business last Friday.

Mrs. J. G. Harrison and daughter, Bess, spent the latter part of last week with relatives at Big Hill.

Mrs. John Fox and son, Alvin C. Big Hill were in town the first of the week on business.

During C. C. Rhodus' absence from town at the first of the week, Richard Pigg took charge of his furniture store for a few days.

Mr. H. C. Kinnard sold to Mr. Will Ogg last week his lot with storehouse and barn on Richmond pike. Mr. Ogg expects to sell goods there later on.

Mr. Park Scott has his new hardware and grocery store on Richmond street open for inspection.

A fine automobile passed through Berea last Thursday with three men from Richmond on their way to London, Ky. One of the men was Dr. Bert Gibson.

Mrs. Laura Derthick stopped over here for a few days last week on her way home to Ohio. She had been visiting her sister Mrs. Paul Derthick at Jackson, Breathitt, Co.

Mrs. J. K. Baker who was very ill last week is convalescing.

Mrs. S. R. Baker expects to leave next Monday for Cincinnati, to purchase her spring lot of millinery and other spring goods.

Miss Floy Blazer left for her home at Greenfield, O., after a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington of this place.

The Modern Brotherhood of America, an insurance organization met Monday night and organized a lodge of about twenty-five members, and installed officers for same.

J. W. VanWinkle of Mt. Vernon was a business visitor here a few days ago.

J. S. Harrison of Valley View was here a few days of this week as a guest of relatives.

E. E. Wyatt who has been at Paris, Ky., for some time returned to Berea at the first of the week.

Arch Brandenburg is here from London, Ky., for a visit with friends and relatives.

\$1.00 Reward—For the return to this office of a small mink brown fur neck scarf, lost last week, or for information leading to its recovery.

A letter from Curtis F. Burnham, a former student here, and now in the army, says that he is at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P. I. He is enjoying life, but expects to get back to college when his enlistment is over, and finally to become a doctor. He is now studying medicine by himself.

Mr. J. C. Rowlett, of Travelers Rest, The Citizen's well known agent, was in town Tuesday on business for the Stetson Oil Co., for which he is salesman and a pleasant caller at our office.

Miss Gertrude Bratcher dislocated her arm last week by a fall while she was going down stairs in the Annex behind Prof. Marsh's. Dr. Cowley and Prof. Rumold, with the aid of the X-ray machine, easily found just what the trouble was, and set the arm. Miss Bratcher is now doing well.

Gen. L. V. Dodge, Department Commander, G. A. R., has gone to Hodgenville, where he will lead the G. A. R. bodies which participate in the celebration of the Lincoln Centennial and the reception to Pres. Roosevelt.

Ed. Moran, a well known colored citizen of this town, developed symptoms of violent insanity Tuesday night and has been taken to Richmond for examination to see whether he should be committed to an asylum.

HAY FOR SALE
For good mixed bailed hay, by the ton, at reasonable price, apply to

James A. Todd,
R. R. No. 1. Paint Lick, Ky.

**GO TO
W. J. TATUM
FOR
Fresh Groceries**
Main St., Berea, Ky.
I Buy All Kinds of Produce.

U Z P F

Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184 Main Street.

Opposite Citizen Office

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. A. E. Todd is ill at her home. Work is progressing well on the new mill which is being erected near the college barns. It will be used to grind the feed for the cattle and horses and to prepare the graham flour for use at the boarding hall.

The immediate rush over the Adjustment Fund Campaign will end Friday, whether or not the entire fund is raised by that time, and on Saturday practically all the college workers will be back in town. Mr. Osborne is now working in Richmond, Mr. Cartmell in Winchester, Mr. Gamble in Paris, and Pres. Frost and Dr. Thomson in Lexington and Louisville. Mrs. Frost left Tuesday noon to go to Livingston and Louisville, to assist in the last two or three days work. All are expected to be back Saturday.

Two or three from here expect to go to Hodgenville to see the ceremonies at the Lincoln farm, and hear the President's address there.

The Rev. Howard Hudson has been confined to his bed during the week with grippe.

There was a basket ball game Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, between Howard Hall boys and the Industrial boys, which by the fine work of the Howard Hall boys, resulted in a victory for them to the tune of 36 to 0.

Players were as follows:

Howard Hall—Blazer Archer, center, Chas. Eckels right forward, T. Haagen left forward, Chas. Davidson, right guard, Chas. Bowman, left guard.

Industrial—Abner Stilwell, center, Earl Phillips, right forward, Carter Robinson, left forward, Bill Darling, right guard, Bill Gilligan, left guard.

The Model Schools have just shipped a box of materials showing the vegetation, woods, grains, nuts etc., of this region to a Mission school on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.

The school is run by E. O. Campbell who has corresponded with Supt. Edwards concerning their needs of material for object lessons. "Students in Alaska," he says, "can scarcely understand the books they read and study because they have seen so few of the objects mentioned in them. They have never seen a growing tree, leaf, or blossom being surrounded by ice and snow most of the year. Only one mail a year reaches this Island."

The boys and girls of the Model Schools are greatly interested in helping to supply the needs of these Alaskan students.

On Thursday the 11th every Model school will give a "Lincoln program." The teachers and students have worked hard to make this memorial day one never to be forgotten by those now in the grades. They have united in purchasing a Lincoln bust which will be on exhibit in each school on the 11th, there being no school on the 12th.

Mr. White was the foster father of Mrs. J. W. Stephens of this city, and for many years owned and resided on the farm now belonging to J. W. Herndon near Berea.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE FOLLOWING LINE OF GOODS

Ladies' and Children's HATS, COATS, SKIRTS,

Queen Quality and R. J. R. Shoes

Underwear Hosiery Corsets

Dress Goods and Trimmings

Everything in Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel

MRS. S. R. BAEKR,

Phone 123

Richmond Street - - - Berea, Kentucky

ABOUT ADVERTISING—NO. 8

The Cellar Hole and the Sewer Hole

By Herbert Kaufman.

A coal cart stopped before an office building in Washington and the driver dismounted, removed the cover from a manhole, ran out his chute, and proceeded to empty the load. An old negro strolled over and stood watching him. Suddenly the black man glanced down and immediately burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter, which continued for several minutes. The cart driver looked at him in amusement. "Say, Uncle," he asked, "do you always laugh when you see coal going into a cellar?" The negro sputtered around for a few moments and then holding his hands to his aching sides managed to say, "No, sah, but I jest busts when I sees it goin' down a sewer."

The advertiser who displays lack of judgment in selecting the newspapers which carry his copy often confuses the sewer and the cellar.

All the money that is put into newspapers isn't taken out again by any means. The fact that all papers possess a certain physical likeness doesn't by any means signify a similarity in character, and it's character in a newspaper that brings returns. The editor who conducts a journalistic sewer finds a different class of readers than the publisher who respects himself enough to respect his readers.

What goes into a newspaper largely determines the class of homes into which the newspaper goes. An irresponsible, scandal-mongering, muck-raking sheet is logically not supported by the buying classes of people. It may be perused by thousands of readers, but such readers are seldom purchasers of advertised goods.

It's the clean-cut, steady, normal-minded citizens who form the bone and sinew and muscle of the community. It's the sane, self-respecting, dependable newspaper that enters their homes and it's the home sale that indicates the strength of an advertising medium.

No clean-minded father of a family wishes to have his wife and children brought in contact with the most maudlin and banal phases of life. He defends them from the sensational editor and the unpleasant advertiser. He subscribes to a newspaper which he does not fear to leave about the house.

Therefore, the respectable newspaper can always be counted upon to produce more sales than one which may even own a larger circulation but whose distribution is in ten editions among unprofitable citizens.

You can no more expect to sell goods to people who haven't money than you can hope to pluck oysters from bushes.

It isn't the number of readers reached but the number of readers whose purses can be reached that constitutes the value of circulation. It's one thing to arouse their attention, but it's a far different thing to get their money. The mind may be willing, but the pocketbook is weak.

If you had the choice of a thousand acres of desert land or a hundred acres of oasis, you'd select the fertile spot, realizing that the larger tract had less value because it would be less productive.

Just so the advertiser who really understands how he is spending his money does not measure by bulk alone. He counts productivity first. He takes care that he is not putting his money into a sewer.

(Copyright, 1908, by Tribune Company, Chicago.)

Cramps

Thousands of ladies suffer agonies every month. If you do, stop and think. Is it natural? Emphatically and positively—NO! Then make up your mind to prevent or cure this needless suffering!

TAKE CARDUI

J 32
It Will Help You

"I suffered 9 years" writes Mrs. Sarah J. Hoskins, of Cary, Ky. "I had female trouble and would nearly cramp to death. My back and side would nearly kill me with pain. I tried everything to get relief, but failed, and at last began to take Cardui. Now I can do my housework with ease and I give Cardui the praise for the health I enjoy." Try.

AT ALL DRUG STORES

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year. \$1.00
Six Months. 50c
Three Months. 33c

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewals, nothing.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Fine premiums cheap with new subscriptions and prompt renewals. Send for Premium List.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive *The Citizen* free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



Commander Peary has three years in which to find the north pole. He will either find it or write a most interesting book about it—or both.

Science has said that flies must go. They will doubtless take counsel with their friends the mosquitoes, who have survived so many similar announcements.

Tailors are told that they should be artists and not mechanics. Of course. An artist is supposed to charge more for his time and ideas than a mechanic would dare to charge.

Frank B. Raynor, a life saver at one of the New York stations, can have any office in the gift of President Roosevelt that he can fill, and without bothering his head with civil service.

A giant elm tree at Woocott was recently cut down. It was the last of the original forest. The stump was 15 feet in circumference and the rings indicated that it was fully 300 years old.

A St. Louis judge fined a man because he threw his wife's powder bag out of the window. This was only right, as a husband who tries to prevent his wife endeavoring to be as beautiful as possible is a brute.

Marine insurance is the oldest kind of modern insurance. Its principles were first employed in the fourteenth century by the merchants of Barcelona in Spain, when that city was the capital of the kingdom of Catalonia.

A Paris man who remained in the air with flying machine for 20 minutes gets a prize of \$2,000 awarded to the aeroplane that should float for a quarter of an hour or longer. But it will take more of a flight than that to convince a skeptical world that aerial navigation has been proved practicable.

It may seem a very important matter in England, where court and official etiquette is an overwhelming necessity, but it does look silly in American eyes to hear these grave speculations as to whether a long and brilliant naval career is to be closed because an admiral at a social function doesn't want to shake hands with a member of the cabinet.

Cactus, instead of petroleum, is the mosquito exterminator that is being tested by the sanitary authorities of Gabon, French Africa. The thick, pulpy leaves are cut up and macerated in water, and the sticky paste so formed is spread over stagnant pools, giving the isolating layer that destroys the mosquito larvae by preventing them from coming up to breathe.

An Italian captain recently navigated his ship up the Tiber, from Ostia to Rome, in order to attract attention to the necessity of dredging the river and developing the old port at its mouth. He touched ground several times, and had to wait till the rain raised the water in the river before he could return to the sea. The harbor at Ostia was not very good even in the days of the Caesars, but modern engineering skill might find a way to prevent it from filling up with silt.

A year or more ago it was decided, as a measure of economy in time, to omit stamping letters on the back with the name of the receiving station and the time of receipt. The brief trial has not resulted satisfactorily, and at the instance of business men of New York, and of Postmaster Morgan of that city, the department has decided to return to the old practice. The back stamp was a useful check upon the speed and accuracy of postal employes.

A terra cotta statuette, about 21 inches in height, representing the goddess Venus, has recently been discovered in the island of Monemvasia, in the prefecture of Lacedemonia. The statuette is similar in many respects to the Venus of Milo, and the conservator of the National museum at Athens has expressed the opinion that it is a reproduction by a local sculptor of the statue now in the Louvre. The Venus of Monemvasia holds a mirror in her left hand, while the right supports a garment around the hips.

POINTS OUT IMPROVEMENTS FOR COUNTRY COMMUNITIES

Special Message of President of Utmost Interest to Farmers.

Urges That Social as Well as Productive Side of Farm Life Be Built Up—Work for the Federal Department.

Washington.—With the report of the country life commission President Roosevelt sent the following message to both houses of congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith the report of the commission on country life. At the outset I desire to point out that not a dollar of the public money has been paid to any commissioner for his work on the commission.

The report shows the general condition of farming life in the open country, and points out its larger problems; it indicates ways in which the government, national and state, may show the people how to solve some of these problems; and it suggests a continuance of the work which the commission began.

Judging by 20 public hearings, to which farmers and their wives from 40 states and territories have come from 120,000 answers to printed questions sent out by the department of agriculture, the commission finds that the general level of country life is high compared with any preceding time or with any other land. If it has in recent years slipped down in some places, it has risen in more places. Its progress has been general, if not uniform.

Yet farming does not yield either the profit or the satisfaction that it ought to, and cannot be made to yield. There is discontent in the country and in the cities, discouragement. Farmers as a class do not magnify their calling, and the movement to the towns, though, I am happy to say, less than formerly, is still strong.

Under our system, it is helpful to promote discussion of ways in which the people can help themselves. There are three main directions in which the farmers can help themselves; namely, better farming, better business and better living on the farm. The national department of agriculture, which has rendered service to all, has done some significant work in any other time or place; the state departments of agriculture; the state colleges of agriculture and the mechanical arts, especially through their extension work; the state agricultural experiment stations; the Farmers' union; the Grange; the agricultural press; and other similar agencies; have all combined to place within the reach of the American farmer an amount and quality of agricultural information which, if applied, would enable him, over large areas, to double the production of the farm.

Duty of the Government.

The commission points out, and I concur in the conclusion, that the most important help that the government, whether national or state, can give is to show the people how to go about these tasks of organization, education and communication with the best and quickest results. This can be done by the collection and spread of information. One community can thus be informed of what other communities have done, and one country can learn of what other countries have done. Such help by the people's government would lead to a comprehensive plan of organization, education and communication, and make the farming country better to live in, for intellectual and social reasons as well as for purely agricultural reasons.

The only recommendation I submit is that an appropriation of \$25,000 be provided, to enable the commission to digest the material it has collected, and to collect and to digest more material that is within its power, and that complete its work. This would enable the commission to gather in the harvest of suggestion which is resulting from the discussion it has stirred up. The commissioners have served without compensation, and I do not recommend any appropriation for their services, but only for the expenses that will be required to finish the task they have begun.

To Develop Country Community.

To improve our system of agriculture seems to me the most urgent of the tasks which lie before us. But it cannot, in my judgment, be effected by measures which touch only the material and technical side of the subject; the whole business and life of the farmer must also be taken into account. Such considerations led me to appoint the commission on country life. Our object should be to help every farmer to realize in the community the great ideals of the community life as well as of personal character. One of the most important adjuncts to this end must be the country church, and I invite your attention to what the commission says of the country church and of the need of an extension of such work as that of the Young Men's Christian association in country communities. Let me lay special emphasis upon what the commission says at the end of one of its reports on personal ideals and local leadership. Everything resolves itself in the end into the question of personality. Neither society nor government can do much for country life unless there is voluntary response in the personal ideals of the men and women who live in the country. In the development of character, the home should be more important than the school, or society at large. When once the basic material need has been met, high ideals, but quite independent of income, but they cannot be realized without sufficient income to provide adequate foundation; and where the community at large is not financially prosperous it is impossible to develop a high average personal and community ideal. In short, the fundamental facts of human nature apply to men and women who live in the country just as they apply to men and women who live in the towns. Given a sufficient foundation of the personal ideals of the men and women who live in the country, the farmer's wife on their children becomes the factor of first importance in determining the attitude of the next generation toward farm life. The farmer should realize that the person who most needs consideration on the farm is his wife. I do not in the least mean that she should purchase ease at the expense of duty. Neither man nor woman is really happy or really useful save on condition of doing his or her duty. If the woman shirks her duty, her wife, whose prime function is to bear and rear a sufficient number of healthy children, then she is not entitled to our regard. But if she does her duty she is more entitled to our regard even than the man who does his duty; and the man should show special consideration for her needs.

Welfare of Nation at Stake.

I warn my countrymen that the greatest progress made in city life is not a full measure of our civilization; for our civilization rests on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness, and the completeness, as well as the prosperity, of life in the country. The men and women on the farms stand for what is fundamentally best and most needed in our American life. Upon the development of country life rests ultimately our ability by means of farming to realize the highest ideals in life.

The co-operative plan is the best plan of organization wherever men have the right spirit to carry it out. Under this plan any business undertaking is managed by a committee; every man has one vote, and only one vote; and every one gets profits according to what he sells or buys or supplies. It develops individual responsibility and has a moral as well as a financial value over any other plan.

I desire only to take counsel with the farmers as fellow-citizens. It is not the problem of the farmers alone that I am discussing with them, but a problem which affects every city as well as every farm in the country. It is a problem which the working farmers will have to solve for themselves; but it is a problem which also affects in only less degree all the rest of us, and therefore if we can help any help toward its solution, it is not only our duty but our interest to do so.

Work to Help the Farmers.

The commission has tried to help the farmers to see clearly their own problems and to see it as a whole; to distinguish clearly between what the government can do and what the farmers must do for themselves; and it wishes to bring not only the farmers but the nation as a whole to realize that the growing of crops, though an essential part, is only a part of country life. Crop growing is the essential foundation, but it is less essential for the farmer to grow crops, and it is no less essential—indeed, it is literally vital—that he and his wife and his children shall lead the right kind of life.

For this reason, it is of the first importance that the United States depart-

REPORT TELLS OF NEEDS OF FARMER

SITUATION AS SEEN BY COMMISSION ON COUNTRY LIFE.

DEFICIENCIES POINTED OUT

Agriculture at Present Not Commercially as Profitable as It Is Entitled to Be—Highly Organized Rural Society Recommended as Desirable Step—Possible for Congress to Remove Many of the Handicaps.

Washington.—The report of the commission on country life, made to the president, was read in both houses of congress. Substantially the report was as follows:

To the President: The commission on country life herewith presents its report. The commission finds that agriculture in the United States, taken together, is prosperous commercially, when measured by the conditions that have obtained in previous years, although there are some regions in which the country people are everywhere, and rightly, unanimous in demanding.

To these may be added better sanitation; for easily preventable disease has several million country people in the slavery of continuous ill health.

Underlying Problem of Country Life.

The commission has pointed out a number of remedies that are extremely important in this regard. Among all of these remedies are several great forces or principles, which must be utilized in the endeavor to solve the problems of country life. All the people should recognize what these fundamental forces and agencies are.

Knowledge.—To improve any situation, the underlying facts must be understood. The farmer must have exact knowledge of his business and of the peculiar conditions that he works. The United States department of agriculture and the experiment stations and colleges are rapidly acquiring and distributing this knowledge; but the farmer may not be able to apply it to the best advantage because of lack of knowledge of his own soils, climate, animal and plant diseases, markets, and other local facts.

The farmer is entitled to know what are the advantages and disadvantages of his conditions and environment. A thorough-going system of surveys in detail of the exact conditions underlying farming in every county, city and town, and endeavor to complete and apply the work of the great agricultural institutions. As an occupation, agriculture is a means of developing our internal resources; we cannot develop these resources until we know exactly what they are.

Education.—There must be not only a fuller scheme of public education, but a new kind of education adapted to the real needs of the farming people. The country schools are to be so redirected that they shall educate our pupils in terms of the daily life. Opportunities for training toward the agricultural colleges are to be multiplied and made broadly effective. Every person on the land, old or young, in school or out of school educated or illiterate, must have chance to receive the information necessary for a successful business, and for a healthy, comfortable, resourceful life, both in home and neighborhood. This means redoubled efforts for better country schools, and a vastly increased interest in the welfare of country boys and girls. In the part of those who pay the school taxes. Education by means of agriculture is to be a part of our regular public school work. Special agricultural schools are to be organized. There is to be a well-developed plan of extension teaching conducted by the agricultural colleges, by means of the printed page, face-to-face talks, and demonstration or object lesson, designed to bring the farmer and his family, at or near their homes, into contact with knowledge and stimulus in every department of country life.

Organization.—There must be a vast enlargement of voluntary organized effort among farmers themselves. It is indispensable that farmers shall work together for their common interests and for the national welfare. If they do not do this, no governmental activity, no legislation, not even better schools, will greatly avail. The farmers are nevertheless relatively unorganized. We must begin to develop business co-operation in America. Farmers do not influence legislation as they should. They need a more fully organized social and recreational life.

Nature of the Remedies.

Some of the remedies lie with the national government, some of them with the states and communities in their corporate capacities, some with voluntary organizations, and some with individuals acting alone. From the great number of suggestions that have been made, covering every phase of country life, the commission now enumerates those that seem to be most fundamental or most needed at the present time.

Congress can remove some of the handicaps of the farmer, and it can also do some kinds of work in motion such as:

The encouragement of a system of thorough-going surveys of all agricultural regions in order to take stock and to develop a scientifically and economically sound country life;

The establishing of a national system of extension work in rural communities through all the land-grant colleges with the people at their homes and on their farms;

An inquiry into the control and use of the streams of the United States with the object of protecting the people in their ownership and of saving agricultural uses such benefits as should be reserved for these purposes;

The establishing of a highway engineering-service, or equivalent organization, to be at the call of the states in working out effective and economical highway systems;

The establishing of a system of parcels post and postal savings banks;

And providing some means or agency for the guidance of public opinion toward the development of a real rural society that shall rest directly on the land.

Other remedies recommended for consideration by congress are:

The enlargement of the United States bureau of education, to enable it to stimulate and co-ordinate the educational work of the nation;

Useful legislation to the farmers' interests on regulation of railroads, control or regulation of corporations and of speculative transportation rates, co-operation organizations and credit, and the general business system;

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The enlargement of the United States bureau of education, to enable it to stimulate and co-ordinate the educational work of the nation;

Useful legislation to the farmers' interests on regulation of railroads, control or regulation of corporations and of speculative transportation rates, co-operation organizations and credit, and the general business system;

An inquiry into the control and use of the streams of the United States with the object of protecting the people in their ownership and of saving agricultural uses such benefits as should be reserved for these purposes;

The establishing of a highway engineering-service, or equivalent organization, to be at the call of the states in working out effective and economical highway systems;

The establishing of a system of parcels post and postal savings banks;

And providing some means or agency for the guidance of public opinion toward the development of a real rural society that shall rest directly on the land.

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DEATH IN TORNADO

STATES IN DIXIE LAND SWEEP BY
FIERCE WINDS.

LOSS REACHES MILLIONS

Arkansas, Tennessee, Texas and Alabama in Path of Cyclone—Telegraph Communication Is Cut Off.

Louisville, Ky.—Death for nearly a score of people, losses of hundreds of thousands of dollars in property and the crippling of many telegraph wires resulted between noon and dusk Friday from a series of small cyclones and tornadoes which swept Dixie from the Tennessee line to the Texas panhandle. The storms were accompanied in most cases by hail, darkness and terrific lightning flashes and sheets of rain.

Most of the towns where the losses of life occurred are off the beaten track, so that news from them has been coming in but slowly. Known deaths thus far, however, are:

Stuttgart, Ark.—Mrs. Garfield and a child of Will Story, while Mrs. Story is reported fatally injured.

Sulphur Springs, Tex.—Mrs. James Ardis and Mrs. C. Caldwell.

Booth, Miss.—Six unidentified persons.

Rolling Fork, Miss.—Four unidentified persons.

Cullman, Ala.—Seven unidentified persons.

Vicinity of Montgomery, Ala.—Two unidentified persons.

From other towns, such as Ennis and Waxahachie, Tex., and Bosco, La., many dwellings were said to have been demolished by the force of the wind.

Rice Fields Destroyed.

Arkansas and upper Louisiana rice fields were injured to the extent of many thousands of dollars, while the larger cities had rains and darkness illuminated by lightning bolts that made the atmosphere quiver.

About dusk Chattanooga was lost on the wire running south from Louisville via Nashville and has to be picked up from Memphis. The local operators heard the faint words: "Terrific storm here—black at night—half falling," and then the sounders ceased to record. Knoxville was lost similarly shortly after that, but later both towns were looped in when conditions there ceased in violence.

In Louisville the entire day was dark and rainy, but there was no intimation of cyclone or of heavy wind.

More Deaths Reported.

Birmingham, Ala.—Reports received Friday night state that several persons were killed by a cyclone at Cullman, Ala., in the afternoon.

Texas Feels Storm.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A heavy rain and wind storm of tornado proportions, which swept over north Texas and southern Oklahoma Friday, resulted in considerable damage in several localities. At Ennis, Tex., a dozen residences were blown down. No loss of life has been reported. Waxahachie was also damaged by the tornado.

At Sulphur Springs the storm wrecked eight dwellings, and Mrs. James Ardis was seriously injured by flying glass. The total damage from the storm in northern Texas will be about \$100,000.

Wrecks Many Buildings.

Monroe, La.—A small cyclone at Bosco, 16 miles south of Monroe, wrecked the public school building, blew down a house and wrecked heavy damage in other ways. At Monroe the rain was torrential and the wind violent.

DRAWN TO SCENE OF CRIME.

Georgian Who Killed Man in 1899 Surrenders to Sheriff.

Dublin, Ga.—Drawn by some irresistible impulse to return to the scene where he killed a man when he was 15 years of age, Manly B. Tripp, after roaming a good portion of the world for ten years, Thursday surrendered to the sheriff of Laurens county. For some days he has been here and was an interested spectator in the courthouse during a trial. He was not recognized until he voluntarily surrendered. He shot James Hood down on the street in 1899. He escaped and efforts to capture him failed.

Accuse Discharged Official.

St. Louis.—Clarence N. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Feed Company and a brother of Police Commissioner George P. Jones, was shot and killed in a quarrel in his mill at Second and De Soto streets here Wednesday. Herman A. Kretschmar, a discharged official of the company, was arrested and charged with the shooting. He asserts that he shot in self-defense. Jones died in the city hospital a few minutes after the shooting.

"Frates" Suspended from School.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Seventeen boys of the Omega Eta Tau fraternity and 14 girls of the Theta Sigma Phi society were suspended from the high school Thursday for refusing to sign affidavits resigning membership in the secret societies.

Castro Declared Cured.

Berlin—Cipriano Castro, former president of Venezuela, who has been under the care of Dr. Israel for a month following an operation left the sanitarium Thursday cured.

SPOILS PLAN GIVEN JOLT

PRESIDENT SENDS CENSUS BILL VETO TO CONGRESS.

Sees Attempt to Grab People's Perquisites—Rap at the Politicians.

Washington.—"The evil effects of the spoils system and of the custom of treating appointments to the public service as personal perquisites of professional politicians are peculiarly evident in the case of a great public work like the taking of the census, a work which should emphatically be done for the whole people and with an eye single to their interest."

In these words President Roosevelt Friday summed up a message to the house of representatives returning without his approval the bill providing for the taking of the next census, because of the provision prescribing that appointments shall be made on the basis of non-competitive examinations instead of through the civil service commission. As passed by congress the bill permitted members and senators to designate persons for positions after they had undergone a simple examination.

Incidentally the president referred to the provision authorizing the printing of census reports by private concerns and laid stress on the point that where work was so allotted the eight-hour law should be "applied in effective fashion."

Outside of those matters, the president said that on the whole the bill was satisfactory to him and represented an improvement upon previous legislation on the subject. The house adjourned without action on the message.

NEW MICHIGAN BANK LAW.

Measure Said to Have Approval of Officials and Financiers.

Detroit, Mich.—The outline of a proposed new banking law for the state of Michigan was made public Friday night by Hal H. Smith, attorney for the Michigan Bankers' associations. It is issued in the form of a report of a special committee of the association as amended and adopted by the association's executive council. It has also been approved by State Banking Commissioner H. M. Zimmerman.

The bill makes it a felony punishable by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years to make or use false statements to obtain credit. The making or circulating of false rumors derogatory to a bank is also made a felony.

The writs issued are returnable forthwith.

Gov. Haskell is at Guthrie, the state capital. There is but one indictment against him charging him with conspiring with Walter R. Eaton and Clarence W. Turner to defraud the government. There are two indictments against Turner and one each against the others.

Turner was first to give bond in the sum of \$10,000. Hutchings and Eaton gave bond in the sum of \$5,000 each. All probably will be arraigned before Judge Campbell Friday morning. English is in Los Angeles, Cal.

In a statement issued at Guthrie, Gov. Haskell said:

"I have just heard of the indictment for conspiracy coupled with seven or eight of the oldest and highest-charactered citizens of Muskogee, men who developed and built up that country by their unselfish effort. From now on, the proceedings will be open to both sides."

"I am satisfied the interior department has been misled by false statements. I am confident there has not been a dishonest act done by any of the indicted parties and that good citizens in general, regardless of politics, feel the same way."

LEWIS RE-ELECTED BY MINERS.

Ohio Man Chosen for President by Majority of 16,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Thomas L. Lewis of Bridgeport, O., Wednesday was re-elected president of the United Mine Workers of the United States and Canada by a majority of more than 16,000 votes over his opponent, John H. Walker, district president of Illinois.

The report of the tellers of the ballots cast in the election of last December that as none of the candidates for vice-president or secretary-treasurer had received a majority of the votes cast, it would be necessary for the delegates assembled in the convention to decide the contest. Ballots then were distributed.

Attack Forest Service.

Washington.—The forest service got its usual annual drubbing Thursday, the criticisms against it coming principally from Mr. Smith (Cal.), Mr. Cook (Col.) and Mr. Mondell (Wyo.), all of whom charged extravagance in administration and the extortion of money from miners, farmers and even the owners of bee hives. Mr. Cook attributed to Mr. Pinchot, the chief forester, the ulterior motive of scheming for Secretary Wilson's seat in the cabinet.

Dayton Has Another Murder.

Dayton, O.—Late Friday afternoon the body of a young woman was dragged out of a cistern in the rear of a vacant house. Her brother, whom she was visiting, has identified her as Lizzie Fulham, 18 years old, of Vandalia, O.

New Orleans Has Big Fire.

New Orleans.—Sparks from a donkey engine set fire to the wharf at the \$3,000,000 Chalmette plant of the American sugar refinery Friday. The loss is \$200,000.

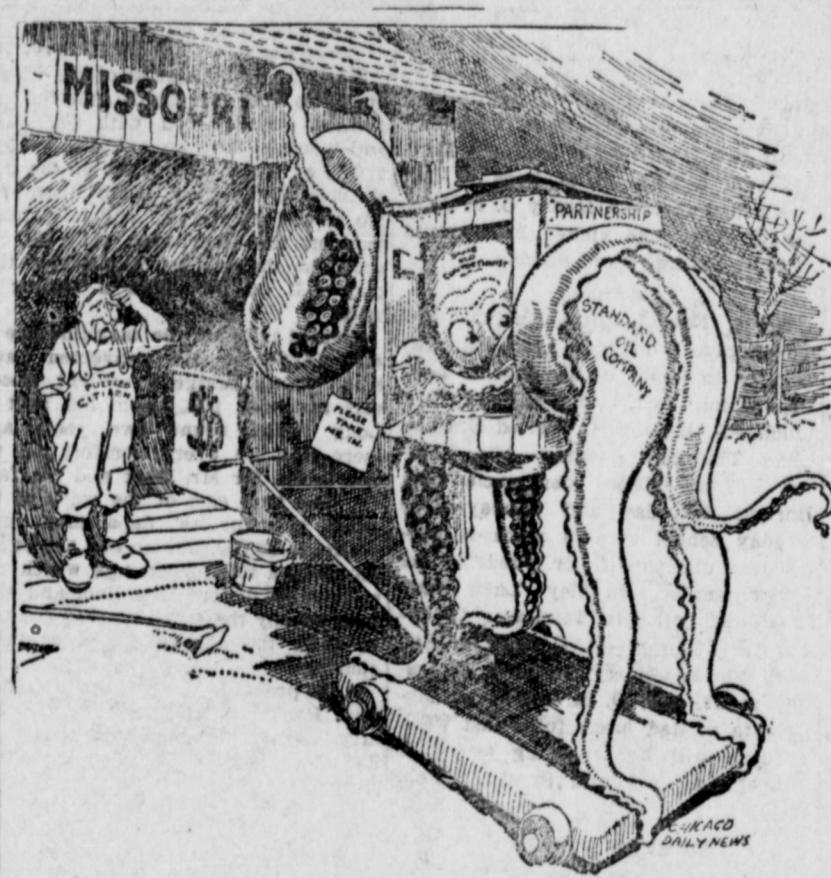
Death in Strike Riot.

New York.—One man was killed and three others injured in a riot of garment makers who descended upon the tailoring establishment of Jacob Greenfield in East Second street Friday.

Attempt to Sell Girl Charged.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Raffalo de Blasi, a grocer of this city, was arrested Friday on complaint of Antonia Gentile, aged 17, who alleges that de Blasi, if he is married, tried to sell a girl to him for \$300.

BEFORE THE TROJAN HORSE IS ADMITTED.



The Puzzled Citizen Will Have to Be Shown a Little More Fully.

OKLAHOMA GOVERNOR INDICTED

CHARLES N. HASKELL AND SIX OTHERS ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Defendants Charged with Conspiracy Against Government in Muskogee Town Lot Cases.

Muskogee, Okla.—As a result of the investigation by the grand jury of the alleged frauds in connection with the scheduling of town lots in this city seven indictments were returned Wednesday night. The charge against the defendants is conspiracy to defraud the government. Those indicted are:

Gov. Charles N. Haskell, F. B. Severs, A. Z. English, C. W. Turner, W. T. Hutchings, Jesse W. Hill and Walter R. Eaton.

Attorney Thomas H. Owen of Muskogee, representing Gov. Haskell, made arrangements for the governor Friday morning to enter his appearance and give bond in the sum of \$5,000 for appearance for trial.

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"I am satisfied the interior department has been misled by false statements. I am confident there has not been a dishonest act done by any of the indicted parties and that good citizens in general, regardless of politics, feel the same way."

DEFENDS USE OF SLEUTHS.

President Says Secret Service Is Necessary to Punish Criminals.

Washington.—Declaring that "if the government is to act with full efficiency against criminals, it must have some force of secret service agents who can act against criminals anywhere," President Roosevelt in a statement made public from the White House emphatically reiterated his opposition to restricting the field of usefulness of the secret service.

"The position of the administration is," said the president, "that it is against sound public policy to discriminate in favor of criminals by discriminating against the use of the secret service to detect and punish them."

The statement was called forth by "misleading statements appearing in some of the afternoon papers" to the effect that the work of the secret service has not been hampered and that the investigation of cases outside the detection of counterfeiting and the protection of the president has not been circumscribed by restrictive legislation at the last session of congress.

Wants Premium for Mothers.

Des Moines, Ia.—One dollar to the mother of every baby born in Iowa. Representative Fullam Friday introduced such a bill as a substitute to the tax on babies measure. It provides that the mother of a new born baby shall be paid one dollar by the county treasurer upon receipt of a certificate signed by the mother and the attending physician.

Carrie Nation Is Fined.

London.—Carrie Nation became acquainted with the London police courts Thursday afternoon, when she was fined \$7.50 for thrusting her umbrella through a window of a car in the underground railway upon which a cigarette advertisement was pasted.

Carrie Maker Has Leprosy.

Los Angeles.—Samuel Bernick, a Russian candy vendor who for a year or more has been stationed near the school, dispensing candy to the children and passers-by on the street, has been found to be a leper.

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ROUND ABOUT THE STATE

What Is Going on in Different Sections of Kentucky.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Bad Blow To Poolrooms.

The court of appeals in the cases of J. B. Resess, of Cincinnati, and Mary Ebro and Alex Davezac, of Covington, against the Commonwealth of Kentucky, says that a court of equity has the right to enjoin owners of property from renting for purpose of gambling.

All in Good Shape.

Cabell, B. Bullock, formerly actuary in the office of the insurance commissioner, is here to make report to Commissioner Bell concerning a number of fire insurance companies, with headquarters in Louisville, which he has examined and finds in good condition.

Doesn't Entitle To Big Damages.

Holding that Mrs. Anna C. Rose, of Boyle county, is only entitled to expense incurred in missing a train because of misinformation by a Cincinnati Southern Railroad Co. employee, the court of appeals reversed a \$950 judgment of lower court.

Judgment Reversed.

Judgments in the consolidated cases of the Ford Lumber and Manufacturing Co. against A. B. Asher, involving the payment on 1,400 trees, was reversed, the appellate court holding that Asher was in no wise injured, although contract was not lived up to.

Collector Frank Fixes His Fences.

That Collector E. T. Franks will try to land the republican nomination for governor there seems to no longer be any doubt. A deal just made gives him a strong leverage in the Third district. He made B. S. Huntsman chief stamp deputy in his office.

Favorable Report By Crabb.

State Superintendent Crabb has compiled information gathered from correspondents throughout Kentucky which gives a good idea of the progress that is being made under the new school laws. He reports 104 superintendents favoring the new laws.

Triumph For Night Riders.

The decision of the court of appeals in the Jack Ellis night rider case is a victory for the night riders, for in the brief of the attorney general it was stated that unless the evidence of other outrages was admitted it would be impossible to convict the men.

Superintendent Will Investigate.

At the request of the state board of education Superintendent of Public Instruction Crabb will begin an investigation to ascertain what has become of the \$50,000 collected from the American Book Co. in six counties in Kentucky in fines and forfeitures.

Danville, Ky.—Berry Simpson, Reuben West and George Stanley, the alleged Stearns rioters, are still at large, although the officers were so positive they had them in their clutches that their arrest had been effected.

Louisville, Ky.—News of the tragic death by his own hand of Bland Ballard at a private hospital near Chicago was received here. He was the son of the late Judge Bland Ballard.

In his mother's side he was a grandson of Dr. Ephraim McDowell, noted surgeon.

Louisville, Ky.—Mrs. Emily Reeves died at her home in Buckner, Ky., while her husband, Prof. J. L. Reeves, superintendent of the Oldham county schools, was lying at the point of death from typhoid in an adjoining room. She was a cousin of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ANNOUNCEMENT — FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. W. Mullins of Egypt, Ky., a candidate for County Judge of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce S. S. Wolfe of Maulden, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce W. R. Creech of Egypt, Jackson County, Ky., a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican party.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, Feb. 8.—Candidates are very numerous here and are making our roads awfully muddy.—James Williams and son Valentine, who have been visiting J. R. Kerby and family at Bennett, Colorado have returned home bringing Mrs. Kerby and children with them for a short visit.—The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Williams has been seriously ill, but under care of Dr. Robinson is rapidly improving.—Ambrose Brockman who is living on C. S. Durhams farm in Hacker Hollow, is reported seriously ill with hemorrhage of the lungs.—Mrs. J. R. Durham is on the sick list and is slowly improving.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kerby, left Thursday for Bennett, Colorado where they intend making their home. Our best wishes go with them.—Mrs. D. Durham, who was ill for some time is much improved.—Ellen and Martha Durham left Sunday for Berea where they will enter school.—John Davis Lee Webb and George Sparks our candidates for superintendent of public instruction have been shaking hands with the people of this vicinity very much of late.—Married recently at the home of the bride, Willie Hurley of this place and Pussy Isaacs, of Waneta.—Prof. Mannix, who taught mathematics in Berea College last year, has sent to his pupils here some late photographs of himself.

EVERGREEN.

Evergreen, Feb. 7.—This is the coldest weather that we have had this winter.—Horse Lick is frozen over from head to mouth.—C. J. Lake of Berea visited Tom Campbell last week and bought of him two pet rabbits.—Thos. Hellard has sold his property here and is going to move to Indiana.—U. S. Marshall Elliot of London was here last week summoning witnesses in some moonshine cases. Moonshining in this county seems a thing of the past.—W. C. Johnson sold his saw mill to Abney brothers of Brush Creek.—Candidates are mixing around with the boys now.—U. S. pension agent of London was here last week taking depositions on the John Lake case.—J. W. Lake of Berea and others are applicants.—T. J. Lake and Edward Lake of this place have 300 acres of good farming land well timbered for sale.—No gripe reported in this county yet.

CLOVER BOTTOM.

Clover Bottom, Feb. 7.—Ross Azbill, who has been very sick for some time is some better at this writing.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Solon Azbill, Feb. 1 a fine boy.—Arthur McGuire, Willie Click, and Albert Powell after spending a few days with their parents, returned to Berea where they are attending school.—The Rev. Honeycut of Columbus, Ohio, has been holding revival meetings in this and adjoining neighborhoods. He is one of the ablest preachers that have ever visited this neighborhood. He is accompanied by his wife and child and assisted by the Rev. William I. Powell of this place.—The subscription school at Cave Spring is closed for a few days. The teacher Mrs. Annie Hays is not well enough to resume her work.—Misses Gracie Bicknell and Hattie Cruise visited W. R. Bicknell's family Saturday night and Sunday.—Mrs. J. T. Durham and daughter Martha visited Mrs. Lewis McGuire Monday.—Mrs. Jane Durham received a letter from her son William's family, stating that he (William) had been badly bitten by a mad dog, and is now in Chicago where he is being treated. The dog came to his house grabbed him by the arm and held him until he stabbed it three times.—Mr. John Davis of McKee, candidate for County superintendent, was in this neighborhood shaking hands with many friends and attending the revival meetings. Mr. Davis seems to be ahead of the other candidates.—Miss Jessie McGuire has returned after a two weeks visit with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Durham.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, Feb. 8.—Mr. J. S. Gadd had a sale today. He plans to go to Livingston to sell goods, having been in very bad health for some time.—F. J. C. Guinn is slowly improving.—We called Brother Bryant to preach again this year. He is a good man.—Mrs. Nora McGuire is no better. She is under the doctor's care at Richmond.—Granny Martin is some better—Beula Viars and Retta McCollum visited friends here Saturday.—Bettie Todd of Crab Orchard is still in this vicinity.—J. W. Todd sold two miles last week for one hundred and ninety-five dollars.—Clint Northern has moved back from Hazel Patch.—Nelson Northern is very sick at this writing.—Willie Stephens is having a lot of spokes made.—J. W. Todd will soon be ready to move his shingle mill to the new set near Berea.—Sunday school is good at Scaffold Cane.—Joe and Jesse Bullen are going to school at Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McCollum are visiting their son Isaac at Hamilton, Ohio this week.—Mr. R. L. Anglin has bought the J. S. Gadd farm and will move some time this spring.

ORLANDO

Orlando, Feb. 4.—Times are growing better, log business is prospering.—A mad dog was killed here Wednesday morning.—U. S. Moyers the salesman was thru here Wednesday.—Mrs. Evans is sick.—Miss Mary Singleton who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. M. Singleton has returned to her home near Cooksburg.—Born to the wife of James Anglin a fine boy.—The Rev. Dillard Parker will fill his first appointment at Maple Grove the second Sunday in February.—Mr. G. M. Ballard, candidate for County Judge was here Thursday.

CLIMAX

Climax, Feb. 5.—J. Rector bought a pair of mules from the widow Lakes near Doubtless.—Joe Moore who has been away on business returned home Feb. 4th.—Rector had a bush cutting the fourth and got a fine days work done.—D. G. Rector was in Wildie on business the fourth.—Isaac Leger, E. Johnson and George Parker were in Wildie Feb. 4th hauling goods for J. J. Drew and W. S. Jones at Goochland.—Mr. John Millions of Cartersville is in this part buying furs at present.—Wm. Cummins is working at Clark's saw mill.—The Rev. Andy Ballenger has moved to his old home near Johnetta.—Mrs. Nettie Clark is preparing to build a new house on the Climax and Johnetta road.—Mr. L. S. Gadd was in Kirksville and Pain Lick a few days last week.—Mr. Abe Chasteen moved to Berea a short time ago to run a butcher shop there.—Hay sells here for 75 cents per hundred and corn for \$3.50 per barrel.

DISPUTANTA

Disputanta, Feb. 9.—Rev. J. W. Lambert filled his regular appointment at Clear Creek Saturday and Sunday.—There is much sickness in this part of the neighborhood, Bessie the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rowlett, is very sick. There are several cases of pneumonia.—The infant child of Mrs. Clint Linville died Feb. 4, and its remains were laid to rest in the Scaffold Cane cemetery.—Mr. J. S. Gadd had a big sale Feb. 8th. He is planning to go to Livingston.—Miss Lula Waddle of Madison County, visited her cousins, Misses Myrtle and Julie Rowlett Saturday night and Sunday.—Bertha Rowlett who has been visiting her sister Mrs. John Simpson of near Paint Lick has returned home.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, Feb. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. John Powell were called to Berea Monday by the illness of their son Charley who is going to school there.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bales were visiting in Richmond first of the week.—Mrs. Mary Woods, Arch and Laura Murray attended the funeral of their uncle, Jack Hutchinson in Richmond Thursday.—Miss Dora Hudson was the guest of Miss Jessie Young Saturday night and Sunday.—A fine mare belonging to Jack Burton died last week.—Messrs. Carlos Moore, Hubert Nicely, of Berea and Miss Annie Soper of this place were the guests of Miss Martha Powell Sunday.—Mrs. Julia Maupin is visiting Miss Dora Benge at Dreyfus this week.—Mr. L. C. Powell the traveling salesman left Wednesday on a two week trip to Clay and other counties.—Mr. Frank Bentley who has had pneumonia is better.—Mr. Walker Maupin of Missouri is visiting his father Joe Maupin this week.—Miss Bertha Todd and Odie Baker of Speed well were the guests of their aunt Mrs. Sarah Burton last week.—Mrs.

Susie Baldwin of California is visiting her mother Mrs. Kitt Witt.—Rev. Wilhoit of Georgetown filled his regular appointment at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.—The Ladies Aid Society met Thursday with Mrs. Terrill.—Mr. Killions Daniels sold a fine lot of hogs to Mr. Dunn last week.—Attorney O. P. Jackson of Richmond visited his parents at Mote Saturday and Sunday.

HARTS.

Harts, Feb. 7.—Miss Martha McQueen gave a birthday party Saturday evening in honor of her brother Leslie, which every one enjoyed very much.—F. B. Dowden visited Bradley Thursday evening.—Miss Pauline Burnell visited her uncle Sam Burnell Saturday and Sunday.—Our Sunday school at this place is progressing nicely with Mr. Frederick as superintendent.—Bradley Lake contemplates going to Tennessee to engage in business.—A. C. Hart of Red Lick visited Harry McClure Thursday night.—Mr. O. M. Payne of Disputanta visited home folks last week.—There will be preaching at Jones Chapel Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 12-13.

OWSLEY COUNTY

VINCENT

Vineent, Feb. 6.—H. H. Mainous and J. B. Scott attended county court at Booneville Monday.—Misses Martha and Fannie Shanks of Lee County visited their uncle T. B. Venable last week.—There is a new telephone line being built through Vincent.—W. W. Treadaway the old war veteran has received the pension which he has been trying to get.—It is reported here that A. Murrell who lived on Indian Creek in this County while participating in a general row last Sunday was shot thru the head and instantly killed. Details of the row have not yet reached here.—Eugene C. Garrett formerly a student of Berea College and one of the leading teachers of Owsley County has declared himself a candidate for County Clerk.—There is a bright prospect of a graded school being built near the Clift church at what is known as the picnic ground consolidating the districts of Buck Creek, Rowlands Chappell and Flanery's Mission have passed thru the County court without any objections. It carried out this means much for education in our community.

CLAY COUNTY.

BURNING SPRINGS

Burning Springs, Feb. 6.—Charlie Hays, whose sickness was mentioned in last week's Citizen, is slowly improving.—Peter Standafer went to Welchburg this week to be examined for an increase of pension.—T. C. McDaniel has been attending a meeting of the Board of Education at Manchester this week.—A public sale, at the store of G. W. Hall commenced Friday.—Drs. Hornsby and Webb made a business trip to Manchester Thursday.—E. C. Rawlings has just returned from Manchester, where he has been doing jury service for three weeks past.—Dr. G. G. Maggard is expected home from Hyden in about three weeks.—J. W. Benge has been awarded the contract of building a new school house near Benge.

Hamilton, O., Letter

Hamilton, O., Feb. 8.—Judge Hartkoff of the probate court declared Rudolph Wirtz insane. About three weeks ago he cut his wife forty-one times with a knife.—Plans have been made to have a bronze tablet containing the Gettysburg address of president Lincoln unveiled at the Y. M. C. A. on Lincoln day. Dr. Dan Millikin president of the Board of Education will deliver the address.—The yard men of the Pennsylvania railroad here have been notified of an increase in their pay beginning last Monday.—Engineer J. W. Hill of Cincinnati is engaged in preparing plans for a levee system for Hamilton.

Country Without Undertakers.

There are no undertakers in Japan. When a person dies it is the custom for his nearest relatives to put him into a coffin and bury him, and the mourning does not begin until after burial.

Many Shorthand Systems.

There are more than four hundred systems of shorthand.

HUNTER'S

Very Serious
It is a very serious matter to ask for one medicine and have the wrong one given you. For this reason we urge you in buying to be careful to get the genuine—
**THEDFORD'S
BLACK-DRAUGHT
Liver Medicine**

The reputation of this old, reliable medicine, for constipation, indigestion and liver trouble, is firmly established. It does not imitate other medicines. It is better than others, or it would not be the favorite liver powder, with a larger sale than all others combined.

SOLD IN TOWN

CRUISER FOR ROOT.

The Charleston's Quarters Converted For Use of Secretary's Party.

First of the secretaries of the United States to visit the South American republics, accompanied with the pomp and display that go with the movements of one of the finest of the new rulers of the navy, Ellihu Root, says the New York Herald, will have quarters on the Charleston that he can show to the highest dignitaries that may call on him with a feeling of pride.

Rivaled only by the magnificence of the Mayflower, the converted yacht from whose bridge President Roosevelt reviewed the assembled fleet in Long Island sound two years ago, there will be every comfort on the Charleston for Mr. Root and his family. The bare cost of the work of the naval constructors' department may not reach \$2,000, but no one as yet has counted on the furnishings which will be installed before Mrs. Root and Miss Root occupy the special rooms converted for the admiral's and captain's quarters.

It is probable that Secretary Root, Mrs. Root and Miss Root, with secretary and maid, will steam away for San Juan, Porto Rico, the first stop, on July 7.

Sixty-four feet forward from the stern on the gun deck and the entire width of the ship will be given over to Secretary Root and his family. Commodore Cameron McRae Winslow, who was in command of the Mayflower when President Roosevelt was on board as commander in chief of the navy, will give up his spacious quarters and take the humbler stateroom now occupied by Lieutenant Commander R. L. Russell, executive officer, who moves down a peg of personal comfort by the shift of his room.

The admiral's cabin has been converted into a stateroom for Miss Root. Mrs. Root has the cabin, bedroom and bathroom of the admiral's suit, the main rooms being finished in mahogany, with mahogany furniture, the steel bulkheads and sides being painted white. This suit, formerly occupied by Commander Winslow and now given over to Secretary Root, is almost identical in size and furnishings, but is larger. A temporary steel bulkhead separates the two quarters, but it is being removed. This will make room for a grand dining room twenty-two



The most highly refined and healthful of baking powders. Its constant use in almost every American household, its sales all over the world, attest its wonderful popularity and usefulness.

feet in width and fifty feet long athwart the ship, which will be used by the secretary of state in entertaining the South American representatives. On the warship will be a band of fifteen men who will enliven many a dull hour on the long run in winter from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, nearly 3,000 miles.

At present arranged the itinerary of the trip of 10,000 miles contemplates stops at San Juan, Porto Rico; Rio Janeiro, where the secretary will attend the pan-American conference; Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Callao, and ends the voyage at Panama in the latter part of September.

When Secretary Root and his party are landed the duties of the navy to the state department will be ended. The Charleston will then go to the Pacific station to relieve the Chicago, and Rear Admiral Goodrich will transfer the flag to the new 10,500 ton cruiser.

SAYS KENTUCKY WILL BE LAST

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 2.—The features of today's conference of the Anti-Saloon League of the South were the reports made by each official present on the condition in his State.

Superintendent J. W. West of Kentucky, said his state would probably be the last to go for prohibition. He

said the retail liquor dealers were badly demoralized, but that the distillers, who had a quarter of a billion dollars invested in the State, would make a hard fight before giving up.

He said the churches were all working together for the good cause, and that in course of time the remaining 24 wet counties would become dry.

RAW FURS—PROFITS FOR COUNTRY BOYS.

This is the time of the year when the average country boy not only gets a great amount of sport and pleasure out of fur trapping, but considerable profit and pocket money. Raw furs in recent years have brought remarkably good prices. Fashion has ordained that every lady must wear furs, consequently the demand has increased. Prices of furs are higher than they were last season. M. Sabel & Sons, Louisville, Ky., make a specialty of Raw Furs and a visit to their fur room is an interesting sight, for here can be found furs from every section of the United States. They receive shipments from all over the country in answer to their weekly price list, which they issue every Friday. This price list is furnished the shipper upon application.

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THE CITIZEN gives you more than the worth of your money, and is growing better all the time. Just compare it with the other newspapers you see. You can get others as cheap, but either they are not as good, or they are not made for the mountains, or they do not give as much. Just look at a few of the things we are giving you now. **NEWS**—all the news of the world, of this country and of the state that is worth reading. All the news of the mountains that we can get, and more than any other paper gives. All the news of dozens of mountain towns, where correspondents write to us every little while. **CATTLE**—All the latest cattle prices, also the prices on ties, and tanbark, and spokes, etc. **FARM HINTS**—A good column and sometimes more of hints that will help in the work on the farm. **HOME HINTS**—Good hints on housekeeping by an expert. **SCHOOL**—A running article on how to teach, to make your school one of the best in the state, by one of the best teachers in the state. **THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON**—A full column every week. **STORIES**—A fine, good, interesting, exciting serial story all the time, and often a good short story a week. **TEMPERANCE**—A column of good reading about temperance. **AND OTHER THINGS**—You all know how many other good things you get in THE CITIZEN, many of the things that you can't get in any other paper. . . . And all for \$1.00, the price of lots of poorer papers. That is our best bargain. Don't miss it. Send in your dollar for another year, if your subscription is out.

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In order to make our offer still more attractive, we arrange to give subscribers bargains with their paper. We used to give some of these things away, but we have made the paper so much better that we cannot afford to do that any more. You can get all these things with THE CITIZEN cheaper than any where else, and besides get a better paper than you can get any where else. These are the offers:

No. 1:—That Citizen Knife. Most of you know it. It is the finest premium that was ever offered with any paper. It will cost you 75 cents at a store, but you can get it with THE CITIZEN for 25 cents extra. The knife, 75 cents, the CITIZEN \$1.00, both worth \$1.75, for \$1.25.

No. 2:—The Farmers Rapid Calculator, a thirty five cent book that is worth several dollars to any up to date farmer. It tells what you want to know about almost anything on the farm. It is a good book on diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; tells you how to reckon interest if you have borrowed or loaned money, or how many bushels of corn there are in a load that weighs so much, or how to measure the corn in a crib, or in a pile, and how much seed it takes to plant an acre, or how many bricks to build a chimney and lots of things of that kind. And it has places for you to keep account of your expenses and earnings, and of what you bought and sold, and anything else you want to remember. If you are a farmer, it is just the thing you want. The Calculator 35 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$1.35 for \$1.10.

No. 3:—The National Handy Package, Just the thing your wife has been looking for. Needles and pins of all kinds. More than a quarter's worth, but it usually sells for a quarter. We sell it with The Citizen for ten cents. Handy Package, 25 cents. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$1.25 for \$1.10.

No. 4:—A book, "The Mountain People of Kentucky." By William H. Haney a mountain man, telling the history and the present condition of the mountains as he sees them. The book is worth \$1.50, but we will sell it with The Citizen for 50 cents. The book, \$1.50. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$2.50 for \$1.50.

No. 5:—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth." A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50. The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.</p